



Tasmanian pocket year book

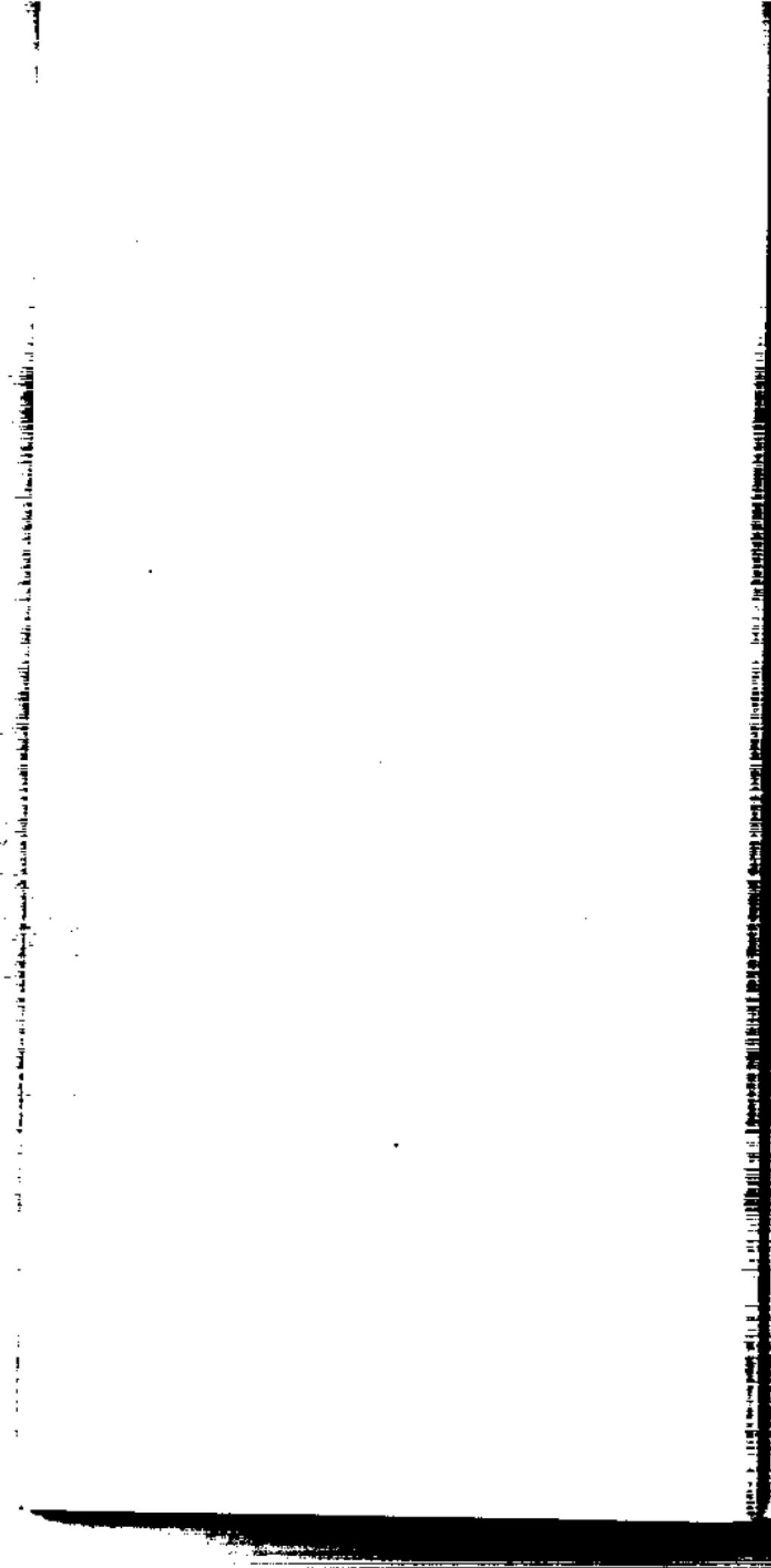


1994



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chronology

Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35 000 years ago.

- 1642 Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land.
- 1772 Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay.
- 1777 James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1788 William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1798 Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
- 1803 First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen.
- 1804 Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins.
- 1806 Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area.
- 1816 First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated.
- 1822 Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1828 Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines.
- 1829 First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie).
- 1830 Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established.
- 1832 Maria Island closed as a penal settlement.
- 1833 Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed.
- 1835 Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes.
- 1842 Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5329).
- 1853 Arrivals of last transported convicts.
- 1854 Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government.
- 1856 Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-cameral parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier.
- 1868 Compulsory primary education.
- 1876 Main Line Railway opened for traffic.
- 1877 Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement.
- 1880 First telephone operated in Tasmania.
- 1892 Mount Lyell Mining Co. established.

1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172 475.

1903 Voting rights extended to women.

1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.

1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.

1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.

1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.

1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.

1919 First export of frozen meat.

1921 Population 213 780 (Census).

1922 Completion of Waddamana power station.

1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.

1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.

1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.

1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.

1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.

1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.

1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.

1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.

1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.

1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.

1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257 078 (Census).

1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.

1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.

1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.

1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.

1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.

1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.

1966 Decimal currency was introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.

1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.

1968 Capital punishment abolished.

1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.

1970 Introduction of daylight saving.

1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390 413 (Census).

1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.

1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.

1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, Lake Illawarra, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.

1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania was subsidised by a freight equalisation scheme.

1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.

1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.

1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.

1981 The Premier, Mr Doug Lowe, was deposed. A referendum concerning the State's next power development mostly supported the Gordon-below-Franklin option.

1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania's history. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. The State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme despite the listing.

1983 The Labor Government (Federal) intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam and the State Government's High Court challenge failed.

1984 New projects opened included the Bowen Bridge in Hobart, the Southern Outlet to the Huon Valley and the Launceston International Velodrome.

1985 The *Abel Tasman* took over the Bass Strait ferry run. A federal report on Tasmanian woodchip industry called for more environmental controls on industry licences.

1986 The State Liberal Government won a second term. Environmental issues were involved in conflict over logging, and construction of the Sheraton Hotel.

1987 There was controversy over logging in the Lemonthyme and Southern forests. The Commonwealth Government's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide whether the forests were of World Heritage value.

1988 Bicentennial celebrations attracted 200 ships to Hobart. Burnie and Clarence gained city status.

1989 The State election resulted in the election of 17 Liberal, 13 Labor and five independent members. The result was a Labour-Green Accord. Newly elected Labor MHA, Mr Jim Cox, was offered a bribe to support the Liberal Govt.

1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington. A Royal Commission was announced into the political bribery scandal.

1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit was introduced for Tasmanian roads. The Islanders won the Women's National Basketball League grand final. Robin Gray was ousted as leader of the Liberal Party and Mr Ray Groom took over the leadership.

1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania with 19 seats. Hobart celebrated its sesquicentenary (150 Birthday) as a city.

1993 Miss Joanne Dick from Launceston won the Miss Australia Title. The German ferry *Peter Pan*, renamed the *Spirit of Tasmania*, replaced the *Abel Tasman* on the Bass Strait service.

tasmania in brief

Tasmania, the smallest of Australia's six States, is an island lying below the south-east corner of the Australian mainland. Roughly triangular in shape, the main island is surrounded by a number of smaller islands, including King, Flinders and Bruny islands.

The total area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68 331 km² or about 0.9 per cent of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

CITIES

Hobart

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is situated in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1 269 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the

Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.

Launceston

Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. Like Hobart, it has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork. Launceston possesses some particularly attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

Glenorchy

Glenorchy, part of the Hobart metropolitan area, was proclaimed a city in 1964. It consists mainly of residential areas, business and light industry. The Bowen Bridge across the Derwent provides a direct link between Glenorchy and the Eastern Shore.

Devonport

Devonport gained city status in 1981 to become the first city on the North-West Coast. The Bass Strait passenger ferry terminal is located at Devonport, hence the common description of the city as 'The Gateway to Tasmania'.

Visitors can see the steam locomotive collection running on the Don Railway, swim at The Bluff, or simply tour the surrounding countryside taking in the many scenic attractions of the North-West Coast.

Burnie

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, it is a deepwater port which serves the West Coast mining areas. It has expanded rapidly, largely because of its industrial base, which includes APPM, a major

forest-products complex, and Tioxide Australia Pty Ltd, a manufacturer of titanium pigments.

Clarence

Clarence obtained city status in 1988. Situated on the eastern shore of the Derwent River it forms part of the Hobart metropolitan area. The population of Clarence has increased steadily over many years and consists mainly of residential areas, retail businesses and community support services.

REGIONS

South

Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula today provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur; for the convict population held on the peninsula in the early nineteenth century the rugged terrain was a means of imprisonment. The remaining convict buildings are centred around Port Arthur, where today the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church and the model prison and penitentiary portray the severity of the convict era of Tasmania's history.

Orchard fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export. The advent of the European Common Market diminished the apple industry, for which the State was famous, but fruit production remains a significant activity in the Huon.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Risdon, the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Stanley Tools, Textile Industries Australia, International Catamarans and the

Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities is based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (southern rock lobster) and abalone.

North-East

The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence maintains an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for the use of troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.

North

Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen. Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. A number of vineyards have been established in recent years at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

Industries in the region include the knitting yarn producers Coats Patons, the automotive parts manufacturer ACL Bearing Company and the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town. Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

North-West

The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable

growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories, United Milk Products and Lactos cheesemakers were established on the coast to process the large quantities of milk and vegetables produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.

Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with North Forest Products processing paper and hardboards at Burnie, and magazine paper and particle board at Wesley Vale. Cement is produced at Railton and titanium pigments at Burnie. Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley, which is the birthplace of Joseph Lyons Australia's only Tasmanian-born Prime Minister, is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.

West

Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region. Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with copper being mined at Mt Lyell, Queenstown, zinc at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and iron ore at Savage River.

South-West

Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains some of the most spectacular scenery in the world and the South-West Wilderness Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers. Chalets and

cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.

Central Lakes Area

Hydro-electric schemes dominate this mountainous area with many rivers harnessed and new lakes created to produce electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.

Midlands

Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to provide a link between Hobart and Launceston. Today the upgraded road provides a comfortable 2-2½ hour journey between the two cities.

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

King and Flinders Islands

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine and bird life. Muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant are all found here. Marine life includes crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon. King and Flinders Islands have prosperous beef industries, and quality dairy products are produced. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island in particular is virtually ringed by shipwrecks.

Distances between Hobart and other centres by air

Hobart to —	km	Hobart to —	km
Adelaide	1 261	Gold Coast	1 719
Alice Springs	2 577	Launceston	145
Brisbane	1 788	Melbourne	610
Cairns	3 016	Perth	3 325
Canberra	1 088	Sydney	1 040
Darwin	3 882	Townsville	2 731

Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)

	Burnie	Campbell Town	Devonport	George Town	Hobart	Huonville	Launceston	Port Arthur	Queenstown	St Helens	Scottsdale	Smithton	Swansea	Ulverstone	Wynyard	Zeehan
Burnie	..	198	49	153	326	364	148	401	168	293	213	86	266	30	20	141
Campbell Town	198	—	148	117	131	169	67	204	268	121	130	281	68	168	215	306
Devonport	49	148	—	104	279	317	100	352	198	245	163	135	216	19	69	203
George Town	153	117	104	—	248	286	50	321	338	175	76	239	185	123	172	307
Hobart	326	131	279	248	—	38	198	97	261	251	253	412	136	297	342	298
Huonville	364	169	317	286	38	—	236	135	297	289	291	450	174	335	380	331
Launceston	148	67	100	50	198	236	—	271	258	164	63	233	135	118	166	236
Port Arthur	401	204	352	321	97	135	271	—	361	304	334	487	181	371	420	399
Queenstown	168	268	198	338	261	297	258	361	—	371	316	254	329	197	187	38
St Helens	293	121	245	175	251	289	164	304	371	—	99	379	123	264	312	404
Scottsdale	213	130	163	76	253	291	63	334	316	99	—	298	198	182	231	366
Smithton	86	281	135	239	412	450	233	487	254	379	298	—	349	116	67	226
Swansea	266	68	216	185	136	174	135	181	329	123	198	349	—	236	285	362
Ulverstone	30	168	19	123	297	335	118	371	197	264	182	116	236	49	—	184
Wynyard	20	215	69	172	342	380	166	420	187	312	231	67	285	49	—	159
Zeehan	141	306	203	307	298	331	236	399	38	404	366	226	362	184	159	—

Source: RACT 1994 Accommodation and Touring Guide Tasmania

physical features

Mountains

<i>Name</i>	<i>Height (metres)</i>
Mt Ossa	1 617
Legges Tor	1 573
Barn Bluff	1 559
Mt Pelion West	1 554
Cradle Mountain	1 545
Stacks Bluff	1 527
Mt Gould	1 491
Mt Jerusalem	1 491

Rivers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Length (kilometres)</i>
South Esk	201
Gordon	185
Derwent	182
Huon	170
Mersey	146
Franklin	118
Arthur	113

Lakes

<i>Name</i>	<i>Area (sq. kilometres)</i>
Lake Gordon (a)	272
Lake Pedder (b)	241
Great Lake (c)	170
Arthurs Lake (c)	64
Lake Sorell (c)	52

Islands

<i>Name</i>	<i>Area (sq. kilometres)</i>
Mainland Tasmania	64 409
Flinders Island	1 374
King Island	1 099
Cape Barren Island	445
Bruny Island	362
Macquarie Island	123

(a) Constructed by the Hydro-Electric Commission. (b) Constructed by the Hydro-Electric Commission, which inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder. (c) Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

Tasmania's National Parks (a)

Name	Area (ha)	Effective Gazetted date	Location	Description
Asbestos Range	4 343	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Ben Lomond	16 527	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair (b)	161 108	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin Gordon Wild Rivers (b)	440 961	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	11 930	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains (b)	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mount Field	16 265	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine skifields
Mount William	13 906	3 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Southwest (b)	608 298	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Walls of Jerusalem (b)	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

(a) Figures supplied by Parks and Wildlife Service (of the Department of Environment and Land Management) (b) Constitute the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, together with Devils Gullet, Tiffey Falls (part) and Marakoopa Cave State Reserves, Macquarie Harbour Historic Site, Farm Cove Game Reserve, Adamsfield, Central Plateau and Marble Hill Conservation Areas, Maxwell River and Wargata Mine Protected Archaeological Sites, three Forest Reserves on the Great Western Tiers and small areas of HEC and private land (totalling 1 383 640 ha) as of May 1992

national parks & state reserves

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* provides for three broad reserve categories:

Conservation Areas

generally provide protection for fauna and its nesting or breeding place, but not its broad habitat. They are called Wildlife Sanctuary or Conservation Area depending on whether they are set aside to fulfill particular wildlife objectives (e.g. Tamar River Wildlife Sanctuary) or whether they are large general management areas (e.g. Southwest Conservation Area). Mutton Bird Reserves are another type of Conservation Area allowing mutton birding.

State Reserves

have much greater protection.

- National Park— (e.g. Maria Island, Mount Field) have high conservation, scenic and recreational values and, in general, are greater than 4000 ha in area.
- Nature Reserve— (e.g. Macquarie Is., Dismal Swamp) are especially important for nature conservation. Public use is not prohibited but it is generally not encouraged.
- Historic Site— (e.g. Entally House, the Shot Tower) where places or structures of European historic significance are involved.
- Aboriginal Site - (e.g. Mt Cameron West, Sundown Point) where the place is of prehistoric significance. Protected Sites can also be created under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
- State Reserves— (e.g. Hastings Caves) small areas of high natural or cultural value.

Game Reserves

are reserved areas where one or more species of wildlife can be taken (e.g. Bruny Island Neck). They are virtually nature reserves in which limited hunting, with permits, is allowed.

world heritage area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area comprises about 1 383 640 hectares (20 per cent of the State) of essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

*Reserved land managed by the
Dept of Environment & Land Management,
1 January 1994*

	No.	Area (ha)
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 —</i>		
National Parks	14	1 367 186
State Reserves	54	19 909
Nature Reserves	44	40 729
Historic Sites	30	16 098
Aboriginal Sites	4	1 243
Game Reserves	12	11 634
Conservation Areas	77	413 626
Muttonbird Reserves	5	9 288
<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 —</i>		
Tasmanian Historic Shipwrecks	7	
<i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 —</i>		
Protected Archaeological Sites	5	1 428
<i>Crown Lands Act 1976 —</i>		
Protected Areas	4	202 925
State Recreation Areas	17	5 596
Coastal, River and Lakeside Reserves	57	7 581

flora

Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland heath and bog with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1500 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 300 are endemic. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora. (Up to 60 per cent of the alpine flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia. This is particularly true for the eucalypt forests which have a high proportion of species in common with South Eastern Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus spp.*) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech (*N. cunninghamii*) is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech (*N. gunnii*) is a subalpine shrub. *Nothofagus* fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, Bauera and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families. Some families prominent in southern mainland Australia (e.g. mistletoes) are absent.

Prominent and characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a

tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;

- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests of up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1000 years;
- "horizontal", a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8-9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and
- cushion plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds or cushions: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne collens*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and in the Magellanic moorland of South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants spread and adjoin, they form a mosaic which has a continuous level or undulating surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others: the white-flowered *Drosera arcturi* is often conspicuous and the endemic plaintain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. But a cushion plant does not continue to expand to an indefinite size; after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of plants such as the fern *Gleichenia alpina*, *Calorophus minor* (syn. *Hypolaena lateriflora*, family Restionaceae), *Astelia alpina* (pine-apple grass, family Liliaceae) and also various shrubby species.

fauna

Isolated since the last ice age, some 12 000 years ago, several species have developed uniquely Tasmanian forms while some vary from their mainland counterparts to a small degree. Others, including migratory birds, are shared with mainland Australia and other continents.

Mammals

Tasmania's fauna includes representatives of the three main groups of mammals: placental, monotremes and marsupials. The Tasmanian Devil, the Tasmanian Tiger or Thylacine (probably extinct) and the Long-tailed Mouse are examples of mammals which are unique (endemic) to Tasmania.

Tasmania's egg-laying mammals or monotremes are the Platypus and the Echidna.

Marsupials give birth to embryonic offspring which are nurtured in a pouch. Common Tasmanian marsupials include the Brushtail Possum and Ringtail Possum, Tasmanian Pademelon, Bennetts Wallaby, bandicoots and the Common Wombat. Less commonly encountered are the Pygmy Possum, Bettong, Potoroo, Forester Kangaroo, Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tailed Quoll, Eastern Quoll, Dusky Antechinus and Swamp Antechinus. The two species of antechinus (formerly called marsupial mice), the Tasmanian Devil and the quolls are carnivorous.

Placental mammals, which are more typical of mammals generally, are represented in Tasmania by native rodents, bats and, of course, domestic stock and humans.

Tasmanian Aborigines were probably less influential on the fauna than their mainland Australian counterparts. They did not introduce the dingo or use the boomerang and woomera. The Tasmanian Devil and Thylacine, both also known as recent fossils on mainland Australia, have probably survived longer in Tasmania due to lack of competition from dingoes and the introduced fox.

An important feature of Tasmania's mammal fauna is the relative abundance of some species. The Potoroo, Bettong, Eastern Barred Bandicoot and the quolls remain at least locally common here but are severely depleted or extinct on the mainland. This is probably because of habitat retention and the lack of destructive introduced animals in Tasmania.

Birds

Of Tasmania's 320 or so recorded species of birds, 11 species and 23 sub-species are endemic and about one-quarter are seabirds. Non-migratory species shared with the mainland often exhibit minor variations, an example being the Tasmanian Emu (now extinct), which was smaller than the mainland species. Prominent endemic birds include the Green Rosella, the Forty-spotted Pardalote, several varieties of honeyeater, the Tasmanian Native Hen and the Orange-bellied Parrot, one of the rarest birds in the world.

Reptiles

Snakes and lizards (skinks) represent the reptile group in Tasmania, although occasionally marine turtles appear. Six of the 17 Tasmanian lizard species are endemic to the State, while the three species of snakes (Tiger Snake, Copperhead Snake and White-lipped Whip Snake), all of which are venomous, are shared with the mainland. A new species of skink *Niveoscincus arocryptus* has been discovered at Mt Anne, Southwest Tasmania. The Pedra Branca Skink lives on a rocky outcrop and is one of Tasmania's rarest species.

Amphibians

Tasmania has 11 species of frogs, three of which are endemic: the Tasmanian Tree Frog, Tasmanian Froglet and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

Fish

Of Tasmania's 50 species of freshwater fish, 16 are endemic. Most of the endemic fish are in the family *Galaxiidae*, and occupy freshwater habitats in Tasmania's mountains.

state emblems

COAT-OF-ARMS

The Tasmanian coat-of-arms features two Tasmanian Tigers supporting a shield. Contained within the shield are five symbols, a ram, a sheaf of wheat, apples, hops and a thunderbolt. Above the shield is a lion. A pick and shovel, representative of the mining industry, appear in front of the lion. The motto *ubertas et fidelitas* interpreted as *fertility and faithfulness* completes the coat-of-arms which was promulgated in 1919.



FLAG

Tasmania's flag was adopted for general State Government use in 1876, but it was not until 3 December 1975 that the design was officially gazetted. The flag features a blue ensign with a red lion on a white shield superimposed. The Union Jack occupies the upper quarter next to the staff.

FLORAL EMBLEM

The Tasmanian Blue Gum, *Eucalyptus globulus*, was proclaimed as the floral emblem of Tasmania on 27 November 1962.

climate

TEMPERATURE

Tasmania's climate is classified as temperate maritime. Near the coast the diurnal range of temperatures is about 7 degrees, but inland this value is almost doubled. The maximum temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C — observed at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The State's lowest temperature (-13.0 degrees) was registered in June 1983 at Tarraaleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon.

RAINFALL

Rainfall over Tasmania is largely governed by the interaction of airstream and topography. Since the prevailing winds are westerly, the higher annual rainfall totals are recorded in the western highlands areas but there are parts of the northeast which very efficiently intercept the less frequent bursts of humid northeasterly winds. In the west annual rainfall totals vary from 1500 to 3500 millimetres whereas in the eastern half the range is from 500 millimetres in the Midlands, to 1500 millimetres in the northeast highland area.

WIND

The prevailing airstream over Tasmania is westerly with actual winds varying from northwest to southwest. The greatest strength and persistence of winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become the predominant wind in coastal areas.

SUNSHINE

Bright sunshine ranges from an average of 2500 hours per year in the northern Midlands to less than 1750 hours per year on the west coast and western highlands. Hobart receives an average of 2100 hours annually and Launceston around 2400 hours.

Rainfall in districts, Tasmania (mm)

District	1991	1992	1993	Average (a)
Northern	950	1 066	922	988
East Coast	673	723	784	806
Midlands	474	534	364	544
South East	773	689	725	758
Derwent Valley	698	659	627	693
Central Plateau	1 377	1 342	1 491	1 004
West Coast	2 431	2 184	2 094	2 334
King Island	852	1 279	864	924
Flinders Island	783	738	—	741

(a) Long-term annual averages derived from all available data.

Temperature and rainfall, Hobart (a)

Months	Temperature			Rainfall		
	Max.	Mean	Ext.	Min.	Mean	Mean rain days
Jan	21.5	40.8	11.7	4.5	48	11
Feb	21.6	40.2	11.9	3.4	40	9
Mar	20.1	37.3	10.7	1.8	47	11
Apr	17.2	30.6	8.9	0.6	52	12
May	14.3	25.5	6.9	-1.6	49	14
June	11.9	20.6	5.2	-2.8	56	14
July	11.5	21.0	4.5	-2.8	54	15
Aug	12.9	24.5	5.1	-1.8	52	15
Sep	15.0	31.0	6.3	-0.8	52	15
Oct	16.9	34.6	7.7	0.0	64	16
Nov	18.6	36.8	9.2	1.6	55	14
Dec	20.2	40.7	10.7	3.3	57	13
Year	16.8	40.8	8.2	-2.8	626	159

(a) At Hobart Regional Office using figures recorded over 111 years.

Climatic data, selected stations, Tasmania
(Temperatures: °C and Rainfall: mm)

	Hobart	L'yon Airport	Burnie	
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	1993
Mean daily max.	16.8	17.9	16.9	17.2
Extreme max.	40.8	35.9	37.3	31.5
Mean daily min.	8.2	9.1	6.2	6.5
Extreme min.	-2.8	0.4	-7.1	-2.5
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.6
Frost days (no.)	25	20	74	80
Mean annual rain	626	648	691	599
Rain days	159	153	138	135
				994
				947
				159
				169

government

On 1 January 1901, Tasmania joined with the other Australian colonies of Britain to become a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: *Commonwealth Government*, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra; *State Government*, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and *Local Government* with authority derived from State Acts and operating in 29 municipalities including six cities. (29 municipalities have been operational since 2 April 1993).

COMMONWEALTH

Senate: Tasmanian members

(at 1 April 1994)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Abetz, E.	Liberal	1999
Bell, R.	Aust. Democrats	1996
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	1996
Coates, J.	ALP	1999
Denman, K.	ALP	1999
Devereux, J.R.	ALP	1996
Gibson, B.	Liberal	1999
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	1999
Murphy, S.	ALP	1999
Newman, J.	Liberal	1996
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	1996
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	1996

House of Representatives:

Tasmanian members (at 1 April 1994)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>
Adams, D.	ALP	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	Denison
Miles, C.G.	Liberal	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	Franklin
Smith, S.	ALP	Bass

TASMANIAN**Governor**

H. E., General Sir Phillip Bennett AC KBE DSO

Judiciary (as at 1 April 1994)

The Hon. Sir Guy Green KBE (Chief Justice)
 The Hon. Mr Justice W.J.E. Cox
 The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood
 The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright
 The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford
 The Hon. Mr Justice W.P.M. Zeeman
 The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer

Ministry (as at 1 April 1994)

The Hon. R.J. Groom, MHA (Premier)
 Minister for State Development & Resources,
 Minister for Mines, Minister for Forests
.The Hon. R.J. Beswick, MHA (Deputy Premier)
 Minister for Education & the Arts, Minister for
 Employment, Industrial Relations & Training
The Hon. I.M. Braid, MHA
 Minister for Transport and Works
The Hon. T.J. Cleary, MHA
 Minister for Environment & Land Management,
 Minister for National Parks & Wildlife, Minister
 for Inland Fisheries, Minister for Local
 Government
The Hon. R. Cornish, MHA
 Attorney-General, Minister for Justice, Minister
 assisting the Treasurer, Leader of the
 Government in the House
The Hon. R.T. Gray
 Minister for Primary Industry & Fisheries,
 Minister for Energy, Minister for TT-Line
The Hon. F.R. Groom, MHA
 Minister for Community & Health Services
The Hon. P.C.L. Hodgman
 Minister for Tourism, Sport & Recreation,
 Minister for the Status of Women, Minister for
 Antarctic Affairs
Dr. The Hon. F.L. Madill
 Minister for Police & Emergency Services,
 Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for
 Multicultural & Ethnic Affairs, Minister assisting
 the Premier
The Hon. A.M. Rundle (Treasurer)
 Minister for Finance, Minister for Public Sector
 Management, Minister for Racing & Gaming
The Hon. J.S. Barker
 Parliamentary Secretary to Cabinet

Parliament

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

Legislative Council

19 members

19 single-member electorates

Term: six years

Three members retire each year except in every sixth year (1989, 1995 etc.) when four retire. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral role at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

Legislative Council Members (at 1 April 1994)

Electorate	Member	Term expires
Buckingham	Crean, The Hon. D.M. (Ind.)	1998
Cornwall	Bailey, The Hon. R.F. (Ind.)	1996
Derwent	Batt, The Hon. C.L. (ALP)	1997
Gordon	Schulze, The Hon. P.R. (Ind.)	1994
Hobart	Moore, The Hon. J.M. (Ind.)	1994
Huon	Meyer, The Hon. A.Y. (Ind.)	1996
Launceston	Wing, The Hon. D.G. (Ind.)	1994
Macquarie	Shaw, The Hon. G.A. (Ind.)	1998
Meander	Hope, The Hon. R.T. (Ind.)	1997
Mersey	Squibb, The Hon. G.B. (Ind.)	1996
Monmouth	Wilson, The Hon. S.J. (Ind.)	1999
Newdegate	Ginn, The Hon. R.W. (Ind.)	1999
Pembroke	McKay, The Hon. P.C. (Liberal)	1995
Queenborough	Stopp, The Hon. E.J.C. (Ind.)	1995
Russell	Fletcher, The Hon. A.W. (Ind.)	1999
South Esk	Rattray, The Hon. C.L. (Ind.)	1998
Tamar	Loone, The Hon. J.A. (Ind.)	1995
West Devon	Hiscutt, The Hon. H.J. (Ind.)	1995
Westmorland	Brookes, The Hon. H.G. (Ind.)	1997

Officers of the Legislative Council

President: The Hon. E.J.C. Stopp

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. A.Y. Meyer

Leader for the Government: The Hon. P.C. McKay

Deputy Leader: The Hon. A.W. Fletcher

Clerk of the Council: R.J.S. McKenzie

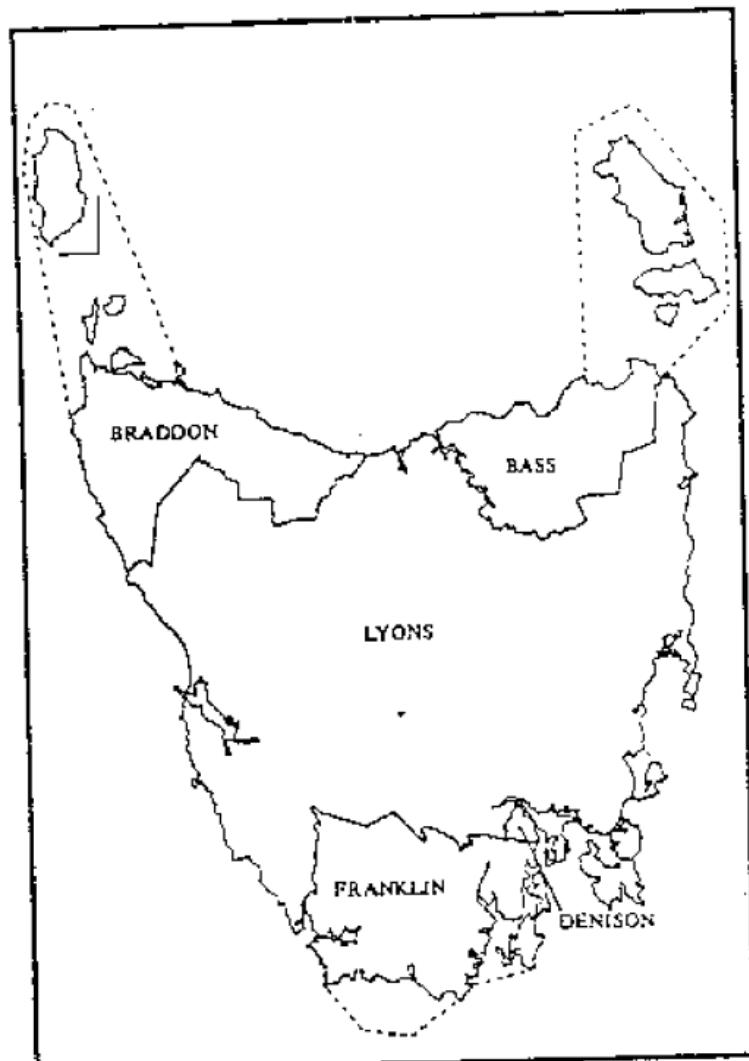
House of Assembly

The House of Assembly consists of 35 members elected from five seven-member electorates for a term of four years.

Tasmania uses the Hare-Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to seven but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in February 1992 saw the election of 19 Liberals, 11 Labor members and five Independents.

House of Assembly Electoral Boundaries



House of Assembly members

(at 1 April 1994)

Electorate	Member	Party
Bass	Armstrong, L.J.E.	Green Independent
	Benneworth, A.J.	Liberal
	Beswick, R.J.	Liberal
	James, G.H.	ALP
	Madill, The Hon. F.L.	Liberal
	Napier, S.D.	Liberal
	Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP
Braddon	Bonde, W.B.	Liberal
	Cains, C.S.	Liberal
	Cornish, The Hon. R.	Liberal
	Field, The Hon. M.W.	ALP
	Groom, The Hon. F.R.	Liberal
	Hollister, D.L.	Green Independent
	Rundle, The Hon. A.M.	Liberal
Denison	Amos, J.J.	ALP
	Barker, J.S.	Liberal
	Putt, P.	Green Independent
	Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Hodgman, The Hon. W.C. (Q.C.)	Liberal
	Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP
	White, The Hon. J.C.	ALP
Franklin	Aird, The Hon. M.A.	ALP
	Bates, G.M.	Green Independent
	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP
	Cleary, The Hon T.J.	Liberal
	Davison, B.F.	Liberal
	Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L.	Liberal
	Lennon, P.A.	ALP
Lyons	Braid, The Hon I.M.	Liberal
	Gray, The Hon. R.T.	Liberal
	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP
	Mainwaring, R.G.	Liberal
	Milne, C.A.	Green Independent
	Page, The Hon. G.R.	Liberal
	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP

Officers of the House of Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. G.R. Page

Chairman of Committees: J.S. Barker

Leader of the Opposition: The Hon. M.W. Field

Clerk of the House: P.T. McKay

Clerk-Assistant: P. Alcock

State Government Agencies

(at 1 April 1994)

	Phone No.
Tasmanian Audit Office	33 8011
144 Macquarie Street, Hobart.	
Community & Health Services, Dept. of	33 8011
12 Murray Street, Hobart (Community Services)	
34 Davey Street, Hobart (Health Services)	
Education and the Arts, Dept. of	33 8011
116 Bathurst Street, Hobart.	
Employment, Industrial Relations &	
Training, Dept. of	33 8011
169 Liverpool Street, Hobart.	
Environment & Land Management, Dept. of	33 8011
134 Macquarie Street, Hobart.	
Forestry, Dept. of	33 8011
199 Macquarie Street, Hobart.	
Justice, Department of	33 8011
15 Murray Street, Hobart.	
Police, Department of	33 8011
47 Liverpool Street, Hobart.	
Premier & Cabinet, Dept. of	33 8011
Executive Building, 15 Murray Street, Hobart.	
Primary Industry & Fisheries, Dept. of	33 8011
1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart.	
Public Sector Management Office	33 8011
144 Macquarie Street, Hobart.	
Transport & Works, Dept. of	
1 Collins Street, Hobart. (Transport)	38 9201
10 Murray Street (Roads)	33 8011
Tasmania Fire Service	33 8011
79-81 Melville Street, Hobart.	
State Development & Resources, Dept. of	
22 Elizabeth Street, Hobart	20 6888
Gordons Hill Road, Rosny Park, (Mines)	33 8011
Tourism, Sport & Recreation, Dept. of	33 0211
1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart.	
Treasury & Finance, Dept. of	33 8011
Executive Buildings, Franklin Square, Hobart.	

LOCAL

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 29 municipalities including the cities of Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence.

They provide services such as: garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

public finance

Australian government is organised at three levels: the Commonwealth Government, State governments and their instrumentalities, and local government authorities.

In the Australian National Accounts and Government Finance Statistics, a distinction is made between general government enterprises and public trading enterprises. General government enterprises operate outside the market place, and may provide goods and services significantly below the cost of production. The major sources of revenue for State general government enterprises are Commonwealth grants and state taxes. Public trading enterprises (for example the HEC) produce goods and services for sale in the market place, with the intention of recovering all or most of their operating costs through charges.

Local government provides goods and services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads, water supply, sewerage etc. The principal source of revenue for local government authorities is rates.

State Government outlays by purpose, Tasmania, (\$m)

Purpose	1991-92	1992-93 p
General public services	133	127
Public order and safety	119	129
Education	457	510
Health	344	388
Social security and welfare	49	42
Housing and community amenities	77	42
Recreation and culture	58	62
Fuel and energy	107	95
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	73	79
Mining, manufacturing and construction	3	6
Transport and communication	145	154
Other	585	604
Total	2 150	2 239

**State and local government taxes, fees
and fines, Tasmania, 1992-93**

Particulars	Amount (\$m)	Per head of population (\$)
Employers' payroll taxes	132	280
Taxes on property —		
Land taxes	27	57
Municipal rates	126	268
Stamp duties	55	117
Financial institutions' taxes	34	72
Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	15	32
Other	7	15
Taxes on provision of goods and services —		
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	13	28
Taxes on private lotteries	22	47
Casino taxes	9	19
Race betting taxes	11	23
Taxes on insurance	22	47
Other	1	2
Motor vehicle taxes —		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	38	81
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	21	45
Drivers' licences	6	13
Road transport and maintenance taxes	1	2
Franchise taxes —		
Petroleum products franchise tax	45	96
Tobacco franchise taxes	41	87
Liquor franchise taxes	17	36
Other taxes	14	30
Fees and fines —		
Compulsory fees	24	51
Fines	10	21
Total	691	1 472

**State & local government taxes, fees &
fines per head of mean population (\$)**

State/Territory	1990-91 r	1991-92 r	1992-93
New South Wales	1 696	1 791	1 838
Victoria	1 605	1 665	1 783
Queensland	1 203	1 265	1 401
South Australia	1 274	1 367	1 493
Western Australia	1 368	1 426	1 477
Tasmania	1 346	1 412	1 472
Northern Territory	1 092	1 167	1 260
A.C.T.	1 292	1 477	1 637
All States	1 501	1 577	1 667

**State Government transactions,
Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 p</i>
Current outlays —		
General government final consumption expenditure	1 194	1 271
Interest payments	479	474
Subsidies paid to enterprises	45	45
Current grants to other governments	34	40
Other transfer payments	121	148
Total	1 874	1 978
Capital outlays —		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	298	310
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-27	-22
Capital grants to other governments	7	2
Other	-2	-30
Total	276	260
Total current and capital outlays	2 150	2 238
Revenue —		
Taxes, fees and fines	542	560
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	233	199
Interest received	105	122
Grants received	1 076	1 144
Other	56	59
Total	2 012	2 084
Financing transactions (a)	138	154
Net advances received	-185	-149
Net borrowing	317	47
Increase in provisions	94	140
Other	-87	117
Deficit (b)	45	15

(a) Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.

(b) Financing transactions minus increase in provisions

**Local government finance, Tasmania
(\$m)**

	1991-92	1992-93
Current Outlays —		
General government final consumption expenditure	106	112
Interest	27	25
Other	7	8
Total	140	145
Capital Outlays —		
Gross fixed capital expenditure	63	79
Other	2	1
Total	65	80
Revenue and grants received —		
Taxes, fees and fines	117	122
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	37	38
Interest received	12	9
Grants	50	62
Other	3	5
Total	220	236
Financing Transactions —		
Borrowing (net)	- 6	-
Other	- 9	- 11
Total	- 15	- 11
Outlay by purpose —		
General public services	34	38
Housing and community amenities	51	58
Recreation and culture	26	28
Transport and communication	54	62
Other	39	40
Total	205	225

law and order

At 30 June 1993 Tasmania had a police force of 1023 police officers or one police officer for every 460 persons. The number of prison inmates at 30 June 1993 was 257 males and 8 females.

Lower, higher and children's courts, Tasmania, 1992

Counts of offences proven

Type of matter	Lower	Higher	Children's
Offences against the person	858	147	89
Robbery and extortion	—	33	6
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other			
offences involving theft	6 943	800	1 699
Property damage and environmental offences	737	30	184
Offences against good order	6 189	13	681
Drug offences	3 559	80	96
Motor vehicle, traffic and related offences (a)	5 145	3	46
Other offences	676	5	5
Total	24 107	1 111	2 806

(a) Excludes minor traffic offences.

Age of offenders, Tasmania, 1992

Age (years)	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	2 872	627	3 499
20-24	3 199	400	3 599
25-29	1 675	279	1 954
30-39	2 031	408	2 439
40-49	955	145	1 100
50-59	302	50	352
60+	145	10	155
Total (a)	11 181	1 919	13 100

(a) includes not stated

population

The population estimates which appear in the following tables are compiled on the basis of estimated resident population.

The estimated resident population of Australia at 30 June 1991 was 17 292 000. In the five year period between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 1 273 600, or 8.0 per cent.

The Tasmanian estimated resident population at 30 June 1991 was 466 800. In the five year period between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 20 300, or 4.6 per cent.

On preliminary estimates at 30 June 1992, Westbury was the local government area showing the greatest average annual increase over the period with an apparent rate of change of 5.12 per cent. Other significant increases were in Sorell, (3.85 per cent); Strahan, (3.45 per cent); Latrobe, (2.60 per cent); Port Cygnet, (2.48 per cent); and Kingborough, (2.33 per cent).

Area and estimated resident population: Australian States and Territories

State	Popu-	Popu-	Popu-	Popula-
	lation	lation	lation	tion density
	30 June 1981 (a) ('000)	30 June 1986 (a) ('000)	30 June 1991 (a) ('000)	30 June 1991 (per sq km)
NSW	5 234.9	5 531.5	5 902.4	7.36
Vic.	3 946.9	4 160.9	4 416.3	19.40
Qld	2 345.2	2 624.6	2 966.1	1.72
SA	1 318.8	1 382.6	1 447.2	1.47
WA	1 300.1	1 459.0	1 636.8	0.65
Tas.	427.2	446.5	466.9	6.89
NT	122.6	154.4	166.7	0.12
ACT	227.6	258.9	289.7	120.71
Australia	14 923.3	16 018.4	17 292.0	2.25

(a) Census years.

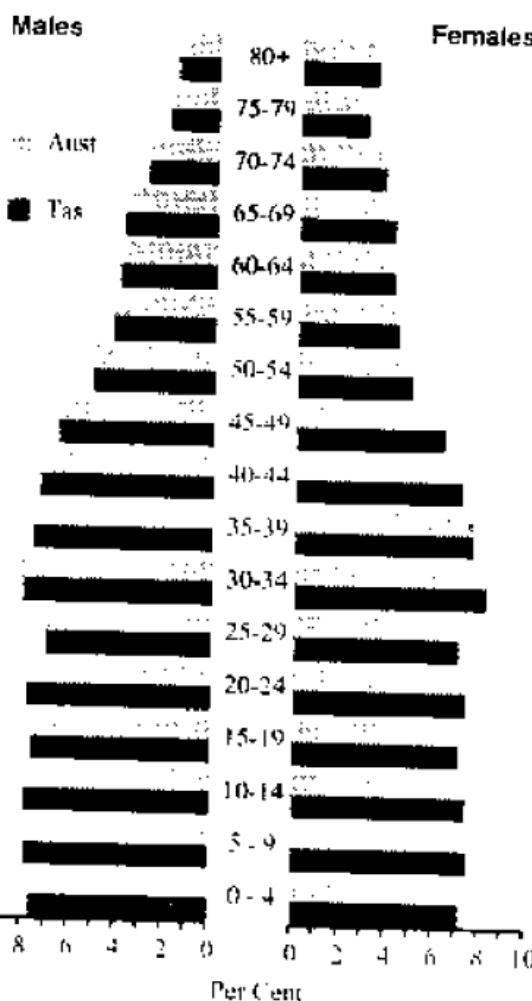
Age and sex composition of population

At 30 June 1993, 22.8 per cent of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 21.7 per cent of total Australians); 45.0 per cent between 15 and 44 years, (46.6 per cent of total Australians); 20.0 per cent between 45 and 64 years, (20.0 per cent of total Australians) and 12.2 per cent were aged 65 years or older, (11.7 per cent of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 33.2 years, an increase of 0.7 years on the 32.5 years recorded at 30 June 1991.

There were 98.3 males for every 100 females, which is slightly less than the total Australian ratio, which is 99.2 males per 100 females.

**Age and Sex Composition
30 June 1993**



**Estimated resident population,
Tasmania (30 June 1993)**

<i>Age group (years)</i>			<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>
0-4	17 880	17 080	34 960	7.4
5-9	18 460	17 900	36 360	7.7
10-14	18 550	17 640	36 190	7.7
15-19	17 780	16 830	34 600	7.3
20-24	18 270	17 520	35 780	7.6
25-29	16 540	16 800	33 340	7.1
30-34	18 760	19 480	38 240	8.1
35-39	17 880	18 170	36 050	7.6
40-44	17 350	17 010	34 360	7.3
45-49	15 500	15 040	30 540	6.5
50-54	12 170	11 660	23 830	5.1
55-59	10 170	10 210	20 380	4.3
60-64	9 620	9 760	19 380	4.1
65-69	9 160	9 750	18 910	4.0
70-74	6 890	8 640	15 540	3.3
75 & over	8 920	14 370	23 290	4.9
Total	233 890	237 840	471 740	100.0

**Population at selected census dates,
Tasmania (a)**

<i>Year</i>			<i>Persons per sq km</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>sq km</i>
1861	49 593	40 384	89 977	1.32
1881	61 162	54 543	115 705	1.69
1901	89 624	82 851	172 475	2.52
1921	107 743	106 037	213 780	3.13
1947	129 244	127 834	257 078	3.76
1961	177 628	172 712	350 340	5.13
1971 (b)	199 900	198 200	398 100	5.83
1981 (b)	212 600	214 700	427 200	6.25
1986 (b)	221 700	224 800	446 500	6.54
1991 (b) r	231 500	235 300	466 800	6.89

(a) Aboriginals are excluded from the data for years 1861-1961

(b) Estimated resident population.

**Population by local government area
(at 30 June) (a)**

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992 p</i>	<i>Annual rate of change (b) (%)</i>
Beaconsfield	17 840	18 150	1.74
Bothwell	830	840	1.20
Brighton	12 950	13 210	2.01
Bruny	570	580	1.75
Burnie	21 070	21 070	0.00
Campbell Town	1 420	1 420	0.00
Circular Head	8 530	8 590	0.70
Clarence	47 970	48 170	0.42
Deloraine	5 820	5 830	0.17
Devonport	25 830	25 850	0.08
Esperance	3 390	3 410	0.59
Evandale	2 620	2 670	1.91
Fingal	3 190	3 200	0.31
Flinders	970	950	-2.06
George Town	7 170	7 170	0.00
Glamorgan	1 830	1 840	0.55
Glenorchy	43 610	43 810	0.46
Green Ponds	1 290	1 300	0.78
Hamilton	2 210	2 170	-1.81
Hobart	47 680	47 560	-0.25
Huon	6 010	6 130	2.00
Kentish	5 180	5 260	1.54
King Island	1 920	1 890	-1.56
Kingborough	24 870	25 450	2.33
Latrobe	6 930	7 110	2.60
Launceston	64 120	64 200	0.12
Longford	6 700	6 720	0.30
Lyell	3 480	3 410	-2.01
New Norfolk	10 240	10 250	0.10
Oatlands	2 020	2 020	0.00
Penguin	5 900	5 930	0.51
Port Cygnet	3 230	3 310	2.48
Portland	2 910	2 940	1.03
Richmond	2 440	2 480	1.64
Ringarooma	2 240	2 230	-0.45
Ross	470	470	0.00
Scottsdale	4 880	4 910	0.61
Sorell	8 820	9 160	3.85
Spring Bay	2 140	2 160	0.93
Strahan	580	600	3.45
Tasman	1 660	1 690	1.81
Ulverstone	14 610	14 640	0.21
Waratah	980	890	-9.18
Westbury	10 750	11 300	5.12
Wynyard	13 360	13 430	0.52
Zeehan	3 610	3 480	-3.60
Total	466 800	469 850	0.65

(a) Estimated resident population. (b) Annual average rate of increase or decrease (-) between 1991-1992

demographic statistics

Tasmania's demographic rates by usual residence for 1992 are (national rates are in brackets): birth rate, 14.9 (15.1); death rate, 8.0 (7.1); marriage rate, 6.6 (6.6) and divorce rate, 2.9 (2.6).

Vital statistics: Tasmania

Year	Marriages	Divorces (a)	Births	Deaths	
				Total	Under 1 year
1988	3 035	1 220	6 779	3 547	65
1989	3 111	1 269	6 813	3 690	72
1990	3 026	1 170	7 043	3 713	63
1991	3 069	1 383	6 870	3 686	62
1992	3 081	1 365	6 987	3 739	46

(a) Includes nullities of marriage

Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

Year	Marriage (a)	Birth (a)	Death (a)	Infant mortality (b)	
1988	6.7	15.0	7.9		9.6
1989	6.8	15.0	8.1		10.6
1990	6.6	15.3	8.0		8.9
1991	6.6	14.7	7.9		9.0
1992	6.6	14.9	8.0		6.6

(a) Number per 1000 of mean population. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births registered.

Divorces, Tasmania (continued overleaf)

Year	Divorces granted by sex of petitioner			Total
	Male	Female	Joint	
1988	455	688	77	1 220
1989	471	728	70	1 269
1990	448	654	68	1 170
1991	493	810	80	1 383
1992	528	740	97	1 365

Divorces, Tasmania (continued)

Year	<i>Divorces granted by duration of marriage</i>		<i>Crude divorce rate (a)</i>
	<i>0-9 years</i>	<i>10 years and over</i>	
1988	570	650	2.7
1989	630	639	2.8
1990	575	595	2.5
1991	639	744	3.0
1992	632	733	2.9

(a) Number granted per 1000 of mean population

Life tables, Tasmania, 1992 (a)

Age (years)	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>lx</i>	<i>ex</i>	<i>lx</i>	<i>ex</i>
0	100 000	74.01	100 000	79.22
5	99 135	69.66	99 237	74.83
10	99 081	64.69	99 179	69.87
15	98 964	59.76	99 080	64.94
20	98 469	55.05	98 911	60.04
25	97 544	50.55	98 593	55.23
30	96 726	45.96	98 412	50.33
35	96 117	41.23	98 183	45.44
40	95 451	36.50	97 811	40.60
45	94 605	31.80	97 220	35.83
50	93 164	27.25	96 334	31.14
55	90 893	22.87	94 458	26.70
60	87 116	18.74	91 851	22.38
65	80 339	15.09	87 845	18.28
70	70 694	11.80	81 542	14.49
75	58 320	8.74	72 567	10.95
80	40 387	6.46	57 777	8.06
85	21 695	4.95	37 769	5.99
90	8 830	3.81	19 403	4.38
95	2 496	3.14	6 828	3.29

(a) Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuation which may not be indicative of a long-term trend

lx = number of persons surviving at exact age x last birthday
ex = expectation of life at age x (the average number of years lived after age x by persons of that age).

**Principal causes of death, Tasmania,
1992**

Cause of death	Number of deaths	% of total deaths
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	32	0.9
Malignant neoplasm of colon	88	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	182	4.9
Malignant neoplasms of female breast	62	1.7
Leukaemia	24	0.6
All other malignant neoplasms	543	14.5
Diabetes mellitus	42	1.1
Acute myocardial infarction	596	15.9
Other ischaemic heart disease	302	8.1
Cerebrovascular disease	323	8.6
Other circulatory diseases	414	11.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	384	10.3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	42	1.1
Sudden infant death syndrome	10	0.3
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	65	1.7
Suicide	96	2.6
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	101	2.7
Other causes	433	11.6
Total	3 739	100.0

**Population by country of birth,
Tasmania, 1991 census**

Country	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	194 921	201 392	396 313
England	9 769	9 680	19 449
Germany	1 082	957	2 039
Greece	388	311	699
India	242	250	492
Ireland (Rep.)	316	305	621
Italy	804	530	1 334
Lebanon	57	40	97
Malaysia	355	350	705
Malta	63	37	100
Netherlands	1 531	1 428	2 959
New Zealand	1 815	1 653	3 468
Poland	663	511	1 174
Scotland	1 553	1 498	3 051
South Africa (Rep.)	378	358	736
USA	435	397	832
Vietnam	142	108	250
Yugoslavia	485	265	750
Other	4 593	4 613	9 206
Not stated	4 173	4 393	8 566
Total (a)	223 765	229 076	452 841

education

Tasmania has been more progressive than other States in educating its population. In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory and in 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13 expanding to between six and 14 years in 1912. In 1946 Tasmania became the only Australian State to make attendance up to the age of 16 compulsory.

Schools: teachers and pupils, Tasmania (at 1 July)

Type of school	Year	Teachers (a)	Enrolments (b)	
			Primary grades	Second- ary grades
Govt. —	1991	4 171	37 211	28 051
	1992	4 227	37 547	28 118
	1993	4 260	37 380	27 347
Non-govt. —	1991	1 258	10 789	9 163
	1992	1 261	11 037	9 547
	1993	1 340	11 218	9 816
All schools —	1991	5 429	48 463	37 151
	1992	5 488	48 584	37 665
	1993	5 599	48 598	37 163

(a) Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching (b) Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.

Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania (a)

Year		Primary	Secondary
1991 —	Government	18.1	13.4
	Non-government	19.8	12.9
1992 —	Government	18.4	12.8
	Non-government	20.3	13.3
1993 p —	Government	17.6	12.8
	Non-government	19.4	12.9

(a) Based on full-time equivalents.

University enrolments, 1993

Course	Enrolments	
	Commencing	Total
Higher Degree	401	1 033
Other Postgraduate	603	809
Undergraduate --		
Business	541	1 519
Design	66	205
Education	320	1 106
Engineering & Surveying	173	494
Humanities & Social Science	704	2 042
Law	180	591
Medicine & Pharmacy	92	418
Nursing	212	805
Science & Technology	635	1 682
Visual & Performing Arts	311	731
Other	147	183
. Total	4 385	11 618

University of Tasmania,
full-time teaching staff (a)

Classification	1991(b)	1992	1993
Professors	40.0	40.5	47.1
Associate professors, readers, lecturers	483.6	522.5	499.3
Tutors, demonstrators, etc.	69.8	75.5	77.6
Total	593.4	638.5	624.0

(a) Expressed as full-time equivalent units.

(b) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated to form the new University of Tasmania

labour

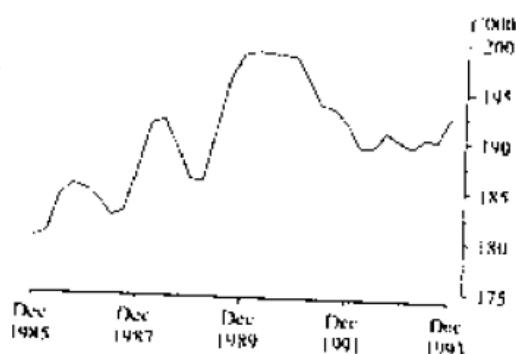
Over the past two decades the Tasmanian labour force has undergone significant changes. Women now comprise a significantly greater proportion of the labour force than at any time since the Second World War. In 1993, Tasmania had the highest unemployment rate of any Australian State.

Employment

Tasmanian employment peaked in April 1990 with 198 700 people employed. Thereafter, the number of employed persons declined until May 1992 when there were 188 800 employed. This was a drop of 5.0 per cent in a little more than two years.

In 1993, employment in Tasmania was around 190 000, with a peak provisional estimate of 192 600 in December 1993. Female and male employment throughout 1993 were around 81 000 and 110 000 respectively.

TASMANIAN EMPLOYMENT
Trend Series

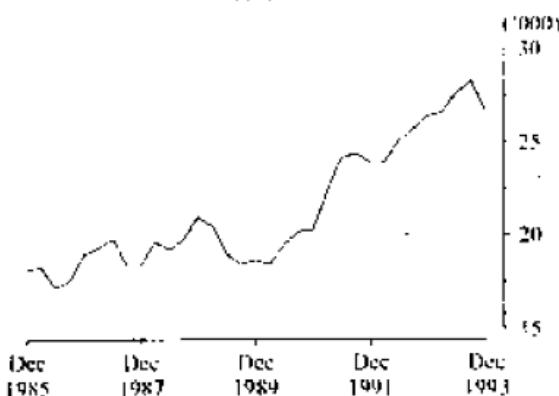


Unemployment

In March 1990, there were 18 500 Tasmanians unemployed. For the next three years unemployment increased virtually every month. During 1993, Tasmania experienced its worst unemployment since the Depression of the 1930s. The number of unemployed peaked at 28 500 in August 1993—an increase of 54 per cent in three and a half years. At the end of 1993 there were (provisionally) 26 700 unemployed.

The number of unemployed females in 1993 varied between 8800 and 10 600. The number of unemployed males was around 17 500.

TASMANIAN UNEMPLOYMENT
Trend Series

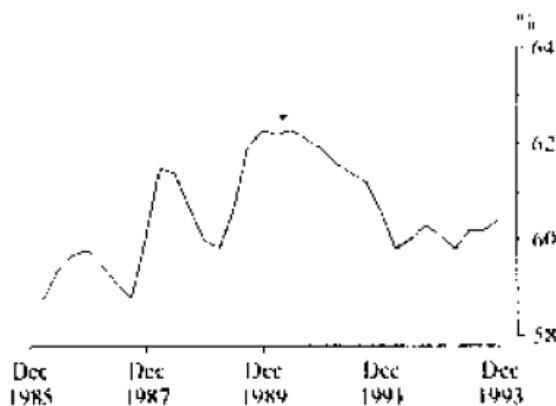


Participation

The participation rate is the proportion of the population that is economically active (the total of employed and unemployed). In 1993, the participation rate was around 60.0 per cent, down from a high of 62.3 in late 1989 and early and middle 1990.

The participation rate amongst females in 1993 varied between 48.2 per cent and 49.8 per cent. Amongst males, the participation rate was around 71.5 per cent.

TASMANIAN PARTICIPATION RATE
Trend Series



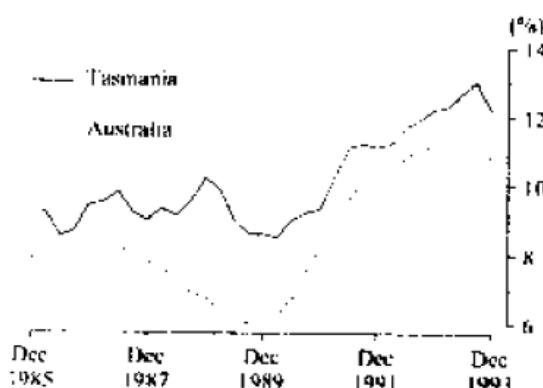
Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in Tasmania throughout 1993 was the highest of any Australian State and the highest in Tasmania since the Depression.

In early 1990, the unemployment rate was at its lowest since mid-1986, 8.5 per cent. Thereafter, it increased and peaked at 13.0 per cent in August 1993. For much of 1993, the unemployment rate was around 12.5 per cent.

The female unemployment rate in 1993 varied between 10.0 per cent and 11.6 per cent. For males, the unemployment rate varied between 13.4 per cent and 14.0 per cent.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Trend Series**



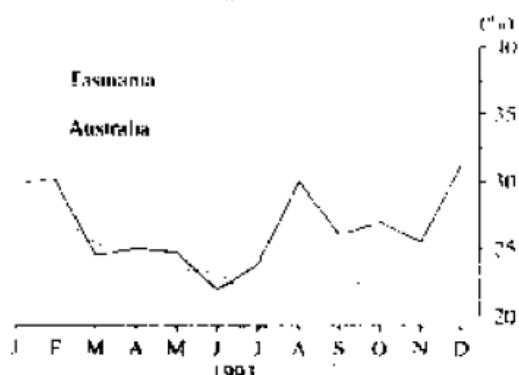
Other States' Unemployment Rates

NSW's unemployment rate varied between 10.7 and 11.1 per cent, Victoria's between 11.6 and 12.6 per cent, Queensland's between 10.3 and 10.8 per cent, South Australia's between 10.5 and 11.7 per cent, and Western Australia's between 9.1 and 10.2 per cent.

Teenage Unemployment Rate

Tasmania's teenage unemployment rate throughout 1993 (using original series and not trend series figures) was above the national teenage unemployment rate for 10 of the 12 months. It varied from a low of 22.0 per cent in June 1993 (when it was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate) to a high of 31.2 per cent in December 1993 (when it was 5.8 percentage points above the national figure).

TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT
Original Series



Pay indexes, Tasmania (a)

	Males	Females	Persons
1990—June	130.1	130.3	130.1
December	132.0	132.2	132.1
1991—June	132.6	134.5	133.1
December	137.1	140.0	137.8
1992—June	137.9	140.5	138.6
December	138.2	141.2	139.0
1993—June	138.4	141.4	139.2
December	140.4	141.7	140.7

(a) Base of each index: weighted average minimum weekly award rate, June 1985 = 100.0

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6312.0)

Employed wage and salary earners, Tasmania, August 1993

Industry	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total industry %
	'000	'000	'000	
Mining	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.2
Manufacturing	16.1	5.6	21.7	14.4
Electricity, gas & water, construction	7.7	1.4	9.1	6.0
Wholesale & retail trade	17.2	13.9	31.1	20.7
Transport & storage	4.7	1.3	6.1	4.1
Communication	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.5
Finance, property & business services	4.7	7.5	12.2	8.1
Public administration & defence	6.0	3.6	9.6	6.4
Community services	14.7	29.4	44.2	29.3
Recreation, personal & other services	4.5	7.4	11.9	7.9
Total	79.6	71.1	150.6	100.0

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6248.0)

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Reference period</i>		<i>Males total earnings</i>	<i>Females total earnings</i>
1991	November	548.60	373.50
1992	November	554.20	380.60
1993	February	577.70	396.60
	May	576.10	379.10
	August	585.60	381.90
	November	599.50	391.60

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)—continued

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Full-time adults</i>		
	<i>Ordinary time earnings</i>	<i>Total earnings</i>	<i>All employees total earnings</i>
1991 — November	547.30	571.30	468.10
1992 — November	564.60	589.50	474.60
1993 — February	569.90	599.60	490.10
	570.60	598.80	486.20
	577.30	600.80	489.40
November	588.30	613.50	501.70

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6302.0)

Industrial disputes (a), Tasmania

<i>Disputes Year commenced</i>	<i>Workers involved (b)</i>	<i>Working days lost</i>	<i>Working days lost per 1000 employees</i>
	No.	'000	'000
1989	40	4.2	10.2
1990	26	9.9	10.7
1991	30	7.2	4.4
1992	23	7.6	43.0
1993	19	2.7	4.5

(a) The statistics relate to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work for 10 staff-days or more. Figures cover workers who actually participated in disputes plus workers stood down from the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes.

(b) Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods.

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6321.0)

Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania

At June	Employed		Labour force ('000)	Not in labour force ('000)	Unemploy- ment rate (%)	Participation rate (%)
	Full-time workers ('000)	Total ('000)				
Males						
1990	111.0	119.0	11.9	130.9	41.3	9.1
1991	99.7	111.3	15.1	126.4	48.0	12.0
1992	98.0	110.4	15.9	126.3	49.6	12.6
1993	97.8	108.8	17.8	126.7	51.5	14.1
Females						
1990	44.9	78.1	8.0	86.0	92.0	9.3
1991	43.0	80.3	9.3	89.6	90.5	10.3
1992	38.8	76.9	9.7	86.6	94.8	11.2
1993	43.7	82.3	10.6	92.9	90.8	11.4
Persons						
1990	156.0	197.0	19.9	216.9	133.4	9.2
1991	142.7	191.6	24.4	216.0	138.5	11.3
1992	136.8	187.3	25.6	213.0	144.4	12.0
1993	141.5	191.1	28.5	219.6	142.3	13.0

Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6203.0

social welfare

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

Department of Social Security pensions paid, Tasmania, 1992-93

<i>Pension type</i>	<i>Number of recipients at June 1993</i>	<i>Expenditure (\$m)</i>
Age (a)	43 223	293.9
Disability Support (a)	17 705	124.2
Unemployment Benefits (b)	29 936	248.4
Family Payment (c)	109 430	60.8
Sole Parent	9 792	94.5
Total	"	821.8

(a) Includes Wife/Carer Pensions. (b) Includes Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance. Annual average number current (c) The figure is the number of children and students in families receiving Family Payment.

(Source: Dept of Social Security, Annual Report 1992-93.)

Service pensions paid, Tasmania

<i>War service</i>	<i>Number of pensions (a) (June 1993)</i>
1914-18 war	33
1939-45 war	12 357
Korea and Malaya	413
British Commonwealth	2 111
Allied Forces	662
Special overseas service	440
Miscellaneous	138
Total	16 154

(a) Includes veterans, wives and widows.

(Source: Dept of Veterans' Affairs Annual Report 1992-93.)

prices and price indexes

Average weekly household expenditure,
1988-89 (a) (\$)

<i>Broad expenditure group (b)</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Commodity or service —		
Current housing costs		
(selected dwelling)	53.79	71.80
Fuel & power	13.95	12.87
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	88.44	95.83
Alcoholic beverages	12.67	16.90
Tobacco	7.28	6.89
Clothing & footwear	23.94	30.73
Household furnishings & equipment	31.20	37.37
Household services & operation	20.83	24.11
Medical care & health expenses	18.26	21.68
Transport	66.10	76.13
Recreation	48.95	59.37
Personal care	9.27	9.95
Miscellaneous commodities & services	30.24	39.08
Total commodity & service expenditure	424.92	502.71
Selected other payments		
Income tax	97.91	127.02
Mortgage payment-principal (selected dwelling)	5.92	7.01
Other capital housing costs	-2.24	19.91
Superannuation & life insurance	17.84	16.86

(a) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey.

(b) Details of the component expenditure items are given in Appendix 1 of the 1988-89 HES Information Paper (6527.0).

Average weekly household income (a) (\$)

<i>Source of total income (proportion %)</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Wages & salaries	68.8	72.3
Own business	8.8	9.2
Government pensions & benefits	13.4	10.1
Other	9.0	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

Average retail prices of selected food items: Hobart December quarter (a) (cents)

Article	Unit	1992	1993	Change over previous period %
Bread	680g	143	153	+7.0
Biscuits (dry)	250g	154	161	+4.5
Flour (self raising)	2kg	218	225	+3.2
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	440	451	+2.5
Tea	250g	172	198	+15.1
Sugar, white	2kg	196	238	+21.4
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	247	254	+2.8
Oranges	1kg	128	101	-21.1
Bananas	1kg	171	173	+1.2
Tomatoes	1kg	242	377	+55.8
Carrots	1kg	113	106	-6.2
Potatoes	1kg	67	76	+13.4
Butter	500g	206	201	-2.4
Cheese (processed)	500g	386	332	-14.0
Eggs (55g)	doz	237	252	+6.3
Bacon (rashers)	250g	304	314	+3.3
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	104	109	+4.8
Beef —				
Rump steak	1kg	948	1 067	+12.6
Corned silverside	1kg	662	655	-1.1
Sausages	1kg	420	399	-5.0
Lamb —				
Leg	1kg	477	550	+15.3
Loin chops	1kg	633	687	+8.5
Pork, leg	1kg	653	692	+6.0
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	313	343	+9.6

(a) The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained.

Price index of building materials all groups index numbers: Hobart

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<i>Materials Used in House Building (Base of Index: Year 1985-86 = 100.0)</i>			
Index	134.2	138.3	140.7
Increase (a)%	4.8	3.1	1.7
<i>Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (Base of Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)</i>			
Index	103.9	107.1	108.2
Increase (a)%	3.9	3.1	1.1

(a) Over previous year.

Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities (a)
 (base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin	Eight capitals
1984-85	67.0	67.8	69.2	68.9	67.5	68.6	69.3	71.1	67.8
1985-86	72.7	73.6	74.8	74.7	72.9	74.6	75.3	77.0	73.5
1986-87	79.5	80.5	81.2	81.5	80.2	81.9	81.6	83.9	80.4
1987-88	85.5	86.4	86.9	87.0	85.9	88.0	87.3	89.8	86.3
1988-89	92.5	92.3	93.0	93.3	92.3	93.5	93.1	94.2	92.6
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	104.9	105.8	104.9	106.2	105.1	104.9	105.1	105.7	105.3
1991-92	106.7	108.1	107.0	108.9	105.9	107.1	107.8	108.0	107.3
1992-93	107.7	108.9	108.5	111.2	106.2	108.5	109.5	109.5	108.4

Percentage increase between June 1992 and June 1993 quarters

1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.9
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(a) The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities.

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

Consumer Price Index: Hobart (Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Period	Food	Cloth-ing	Hous-ing	House-hold-equip-ment & opera-tion	Trans-porta-tion	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and per-sonal care	Recre-ation and educa-tion	All groups	
									Index no.	% change
Year —										
1991-92	106.1	105.7	98.8	109.1	106.9	111.5	122.7	106.1	107.1	2.1
1992-93	108.2	106.9	94.9	110.3	110.3	115.8	127.3	108.0	108.5	1.3
Quarter —										
1991-92										
June	107.2	105.7	96.2	109.7	106.5	112.2	122.9	106.0	107.0	+0.4
1992-93										
September	107.3	105.3	95.0	110.1	108.7	114.0	125.1	107.0	107.6	0.6
December	107.5	107.3	94.4	110.4	110.0	112.4	125.6	108.2	108.0	0.4
March	109.0	107.2	95.3	110.3	110.9	116.9	129.1	108.5	109.1	1.0
June	109.1	107.7	95.0	110.4	111.7	119.9	129.3	108.2	109.4	0.3
1993-94										
September	110.2	106.9	94.9	111.3	111.6	132.1	134.5	108.7	111.0	1.5
December	111.7	106.8	93.4	111.8	112.3	133.4	134.5	111.0	111.6	0.5
Percentage change between December 1992 and December 1993 quarters										
	3.9	-0.5	-1.1	1.3	2.1	18.7	7.1	2.6	3.3	..

Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, December quarter, 1993 (cents)

Article	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin
Bread (white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales)	680g	164	152	145	122	147	153	166	168
Flour (self raising)	2kg	275	292	223	188	204	225	294	266
Tea	250g	178	182	181	169	183	198	184	199
Sugar, white	2kg	206	204	188	193	227	238	207	272
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	224	245	237	224	238	254	241	266
Potatoes	1kg	80	97	70	72	107	76	86	99
Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated	500g	145	157	133	142	147	148	155	186
Butter (b)	500g	178	176	153	161	166	201	176	176
Cheese (processed)	500g	373	347	341	337	338	332	350	388
Eggs (55g) (c)	1 doz	187	191	197	180	196	252	188	251
Milk (fresh) (a)	1 litre	101	102	105	95	105	109	105	94
Beef									
Rump steak	1kg	1 224	1 093	1 112	1 086	1 003	1 067	1 089	1 232
Corned silverside	1kg	710	692	655	612	700	655	719	694
Lamb									
Leg	1kg	642	550	596	501	557	550	527	628
Loin chops	1kg	689	796	788	665	768	687	681	837
Pork, leg	1kg	598	550	587	609	592	692	554	708
Beer, full str., unchilled (b)	24 x 375ml btlle	2 481	2 365	2 363	2 406	2 280	2 577	2 427	2 892
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	68.3	68.4	61.9	70.2	67.9	74.2	74.8	75.0

(a) Darwin price relates to blended milk (b) Darwin, chilled (c) Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra min net weight
 55g, Brisbane and Hobart - 52g, Perth - 53g, and Darwin - 54g

private finance

Bank deposits rose 3.3 per cent between June 1992 and June 1993. A rise of 38.6 per cent in current deposits was in contrast to a 8.3 per cent fall in fixed deposits.

Banks, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>June 1992</i>	<i>June 1993</i>
Deposits --		
Current bearing interest	295	459
Current not bearing interest	249	295
Term deposits	1 231	1 129
Investment savings	646	666
Statement savings	199	193
Passbook/school savings	174	185
Other	201	169
Total	2 995	3 095
Loans	3 242	3 385

(a) Average of weekly figures.

Credit co-operatives, Tasmania (a)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Operating societies (no.)	8
	(\$'000)
Shareholders equity	27 526
Liabilities (at end of period) --	
Deposits	332 918
Borrowings	717
Other	6 919
Total	340 554
Assets (at end of period) --	
Loans (net)	293 371
Other	74 710
Total	368 081

(a) As there is no uniform accounting period for these societies, financial details are in respect of accounting years ending during the years shown. Details relating to the number of societies etc. are in respect of numbers at the end of the accounting period.

(Source: Australian Financial Institutions Commission.)

Housing Finance For Owner Occupation

Total housing finance for Tasmania rose 7.5 per cent between June 1992 and June 1993. In June 1993, finance for the purchase of established dwellings totalled \$41.6 million, or 68.8 per cent of the value of new housing commitments. Refinancing accounted for \$5.0 million, or 8.7 per cent. The comparable figure for Australia was 14.6 per cent. (This figure excludes refinancing within the same institution.)

Secured housing finance commitments to individuals, type of lender, Tasmania (a)

Type of lender	June 1992		June 1993	
	Dwelling units	\$m	Dwelling units	\$m
All banks	833	46.1	960	56.3
Other	131	6.2	71	4.2
Total	964	52.3	1 031	60.5

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Secured housing finance commitments to individuals, Tasmania (\$m)

	June 1992	June 1993
Construction of dwellings	9.6	9.2
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	1.6	1.4
Purchase of established dwellings	35.5	41.6
Refinancing	3.2	5.0
Total new housing commitments	49.9	57.2
Alterations and additions	2.4	3.3
Total	52.3	60.5

Housing refinancing (per cent of total finance) (a)

	June 1992	June 1993
Tasmania	6.4	8.7
Australia	10.5	14.6

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

retail industry

Estimates of Tasmanian retail turnover, during the period between Retail Censuses, are made by contacting a sample of retailers throughout the State. During 1993 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$2516.0 million, an increase of 2.5 per cent on the previous year. Turnover in 1992 showed a 4.9 per cent increase on the previous year.

At 30 June 1992, there were 4839 retail establishments operating in Tasmania. These establishments employed 26 350 persons. Average employment per establishment at 30 June 1992 was 5.4 persons.

Thirty-one per cent of all retail establishments in Tasmania were food stores. Food stores employed 39 per cent of persons employed in the industry and contributed 44 per cent to industry turnover.

Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania (a)

Type of store	1992 (\$m)	1993 (\$m)
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists	803.2	872.3
Butchers	62.1	57.2
Other food stores	151.8	155.0
Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs	306.7	295.5
Cafes and restaurants	83.6	67.6
Clothing and fabric stores	178.2	166.4
Department and general stores	228.2	249.7
Footwear stores	31.7	32.6
Domestic hardware stores and jewellers	48.9	43.1
Electrical goods stores	136.7	130.8
Furniture stores	48.0	48.7
Floor covering stores	17.1	17.7
Pharmacies	96.6	96.1
Newsagents	132.1	131.2
Other stores	129.7	152.1
Total	2454.6	2 516.0

(a) Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.

mining and quarrying

Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

Concentrate	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Copper	84.3	97.4	107.6
Iron (pellets)	1 488.7	1 451.6	1 458.9
Iron pyrite	58.7	80.2	94.5
Lead	74.5	86.2	90.7
Lead-copper	13.1	5.5	1.2
Lead-zinc	66.5	84.9	69.5
Tin	10.6	10.7	6.8
Tungsten	1.4	0.5	0.0
Zinc	294.0	335.0	454.3

Mineral exploration and development

Year	Aust. Expenditure (\$m)	Tas. Expenditure (\$m)	Tas. as % of Aust. Expenditure
1982-83	437.9	18.6	4.25
1983-84	428.7	18.0	4.20
1984-85	437.3	17.8	4.07
1985-86	442.0	10.6	2.39
1986-87	556.8	10.9	1.96
1987-88	799.2	10.4	1.30
1988-89	697.6	13.1	1.88
1989-90	607.5	11.8	1.94
1990-91	601.7	9.9	1.65
1991-92	604.0	7.9	1.31
1992-93	631.8	7.8	1.23

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8412.0)

Strategic prospectivity zones

SPZ	Area (km ²)	% occupied
Balfour	3912	13
Arthur	1108	25
Zeehan/Waratah	1834	45
Mt Read	7170	28
Beaconsfield	19	100
Adamsfield	74	25
North-East	9708	9

(Source: Tasmanian Development and Resources)

Value of the mining industry

	<i>Actual 1991-92 (\$,000)</i>	<i>Estimate 1992-93 (\$,000)</i>
Royalties	4 729	5 700
Leases, rents etc.	784	750
Electricity consumption levy	10 651	10 500
Petroleum/gas franchise fees	716	720
Vehicle fees	102	110
Stamp duty (estimated)	95	95
Payroll tax	13 965	14 000
Land tax	368	300
State Debits Tax/FID	233	235
Environment licences	319	300
Other	1 475	1 440
Total State Government	33 437	34 150
Local Government	4 592	5 000
Total	38 029	39 150

(Source: Tasmanian Development and Resources)

Total number of all types of prospecting rights held as at 30 June 1993

<i>Mining Tenement</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area</i>
Exploration licences —		
All minerals	97	5 312 km ²
Non metallic	10	288 km ²
Oil	2	61 218 km ²
Retention licences —		
All minerals	13	78 km ²
Non metallic	12	406 km ²
Prospectors licences	23	523 ha
Miners rights	5	2 ha
Owners rights	1	1 200 ha
Permits to explore for petroleum under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	4	268 blocks
Retention Licence under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	1	9 blocks

(Source: Tasmanian Development and Resources)

Mining censuses, Tasmania (a) (b) (c)

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turn-over
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
1989-90	59	2.5	118.6	493.0
1990-91	44	2.1	99.3	459.0
1991-92 (d)	11	1.7	92.6	382.6
1992-93	10	1.5	88.8	328.3

(a) ASIC establishments. (b) Excludes tin miners with sales less than \$20 000. (c) Metallic minerals and coal only. (d) Truncated census - construction materials and other non-metallic minerals have been excluded.

manufacturing

The manufacturing industry accounts for around 20 per cent of the State's gross product at factor cost. Also, manufacturing, based on State accounts, pays just over 23 per cent of the State's total wage and salary bill.

Production of selected articles, Tasmania

Article	Unit	1991-92	1992-93
Acid, sulphuric (100%)	'000 t	359.1	355.5
Aerated waters	'000L	n.p.	n.p.
Butter	t	5 589	6 287
Cheese	t	20 022	20 043
Concrete, ready-mixed	'000 m ³	245.6	254.4
Electricity, total	m kW.h	8 968	8 864
Gas, available	m MJ	63.4	61.4
Superphosphate	'000 t	75.9	74.6
Paper, newsprint	'000 t	202.8	228.4
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced	'000 m ³	297	324
Whole milk	ml	371.9	412.9
Woodchips etc. (green wt)	'000 t	3 356	3 566
Zinc, refined	'000 t	206.0	212.0

Manufacturing establishments, Tasmania

	1990-91	1991-92
Establishments at 30 June	851	873
Persons employed (a) —		
Total	24 300	23 500
Wages and salaries (\$m)	713.5	714.0
Turnover (\$m)	4 097.0	3 873.0

(a) Includes working proprietors.

Manufacturing census, Tasmania (a)

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turn- over
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
1988-89	873	23.5	714.0	3 873.0
1989-90 (b)	662	25.6	683.5	4 055.4
1990-91	851	24.5	716.9	4 124.2
1991-92	858	23.5	723.9	3 923.7

(a) ASIC establishments (b) Excludes single establishment enterprises employing less than four people. No census was conducted for 1985-86.

**Manufacturing establishments,
Tasmania, 1991-92 —
summary of operations**

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$ m)</i>	<i>Turn- over (\$ m)</i>
Food, beverages & tobacco	142	149	1 154
Textiles	21	33	140
Clothing and footwear	10	5	30
Wood, wood products & furniture	214	82	442
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	84	185	710
Chemical, petroleum & coal products	18	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral products	50	27	159
Basic metal products	16	n.p.	n.p.
Fabricated metal products	125	35	147
Transport equipment	37	28	128
Other machinery & equipment	.90	19	68
Miscellaneous manufacturing	66	12	54
Total	873	714	3 873

building

For the 1992-93 financial year the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$411.4m, three per cent above the \$398.9m recorded for 1991-92. The value of non-residential building approved decreased from \$105.9m in 1991-92 to \$103.1m in 1992-93. The number of new dwelling unit approvals increased by five per cent from 3903 in 1991-92 to 4094 in 1992-93.

The value of all building completed during 1992-93 was \$461.0m, a decrease of seven per cent on the previous years figure of \$429.3m. The value of new residential building completed rose from \$246.6m in 1991-92 to \$289.1m in 1992-93, an increase of seventeen per cent.

In the non-residential sector the value of offices completed rose from \$52.8m in 1991-92 to \$57.1m in 1992-93, and the value of shops completed dropped from \$16.6m in 1991-92 to \$9.6m in 1992-93. The value of non-residential building completed in 1992-93 was \$136.2m, a decrease of nine per cent on the \$150.2m recorded in 1991-92.

Building approvals, Tasmania

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
New houses —			
Private sector (no.)	2 466	2 774	2 928
Public sector (no.)	89	95	28
Total (\$m)	192.8	208.4	217.0
Other new residential building —			
Private sector (no.)	827	965	1 023
Public sector (no.)	101	69	115
Total (\$m)	49.5	51.9	58.3
Alterations and additions to residential building (a)			
(\$m)	28.6	32.6	33.1
Non-residential building (b) —			
Private sector (\$m)	103.0	69.0	62.4
Total (\$m)	135.8	105.9	103.1
Total building (\$m)	406.7	398.9	411.4

(a) Valued at \$10 000 and over. (b) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50 000 and over, to non-residential building

New houses approved, Tasmania, 1992-93

<i>Material of outer walls</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>	<i>Floor area m²</i>
Double brick, stone and concrete	293	25.8	60 794
Brick veneer	1 999	157.6	352 834
Fibre cement	119	6.1	15 369
Timber	476	24.9	63 579
Steel	41	1.1	3 819
Aluminium	4	0.1	334
Other and not stated	24	1.3	4 536
Total	2 956	217.0	501 265

Value of all building completed, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
New houses	174.9	197.6	223.1
Other residential building	44.5	49.0	66.0
Total new residential building	219.4	246.6	289.1
Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10 000 and over	31.9	32.5	35.8
Hotels etc.	12.3	3.9	5.2
Shops	9.8	16.6	9.6
Factories	16.1	12.3	15.8
Offices	53.3	52.8	57.1
Other business premises	12.8	6.8	5.8
Educational	41.0	23.4	14.4
Religious	0.9	1.1	1.0
Health	59.7	17.8	15.9
Entertainment & recreation	7.0	4.3	3.3
Miscellaneous	4.4	11.2	8.3
Total non-residential building	217.3	150.2	136.2
Total all building	486.6	429.3	461.0

Value of non-residential building, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Commenced	151.1	111.6	103.6
Completed	217.3	150.2	136.2
Under construction (b)	117.9	85.7	60.5

(a) When completed (b) At end of period

Value of all building, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction (b)
1988-89	479.9	399.7	396.6
1989-90	401.1	461.6	362.4
1990-91	412.0	468.6	313.5
1991-92	398.6	429.3	287.8
1992-93	421.3	461.0	260.6

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period.

Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Commenced —			
No. of dwelling units	3 276	3 664	3 977
Value (\$m) (a)	232.0	253.7	281.7
Completed —			
No. of dwelling units	3 252	3 492	4 118
Value (\$m)	219.4	246.6	289.1
Under construction (b) —			
No. of dwelling units	2 485	2 589	2 410
Value (\$m) (a)	180.8	186.4	183.2

(a) When completed.

(b) At end of period.

Value of building approved at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)

Period	New residential building			Alterations and additions: residential building	
	Houses				
	Private	Total	Other	Total	
1990-91	174.9	181.0	49.0	230.0	26.9
1991-92	181.6	188.2	51.0	239.2	29.5
1992-93	187.4	189.2	57.6	246.8	28.8
1993 —					
Mar qtr	43.6	43.9	13.7	57.6	6.7
June qtr	47.0	47.0	15.2	62.2	7.0
Sept qtr	51.5	51.6	13.5	65.1	6.9
Dec. qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

continued

**Value of building approved at average
1989-90 prices (\$m) — *continued***

<i>Period</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>		<i>Total building</i>	
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
1990-91	102.4	135.1	347.5	392.0
1991-92	68.5	105.2	327.2	373.9
1992-93	62.4	103.1	329.9	378.7
1993 —				
Mar qtr	13.3	33.0	75.0	97.3
June qtr	13.3	27.1	82.8	96.4
Sept qtr	24.3	41.0	96.6	113.0
Dec qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

agriculture

An establishment is included in the following tables if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20 000 or more for 1989-90 and 1990-91. From 1991-92 it only includes those establishments with an EVAO of \$22 500 or more.

Land utilisation and rural establishments, Tasmania

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	Area ('000 hectares)		
Crops (a)	75	76	73
Sown pastures (b)	852	830	833
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	943	939	939
Total	1 870	1 845	1 845
	Proportion of Total Area (per cent)		
Crops (a)	4.0	4.1	4.0
Sown pastures (b)	45.5	45.0	45.1
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	50.4	50.9	50.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes orchards and small fruit, excludes area of pastures for hay, seed and silage. (b) includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage. For 1991-92, this was 64 500 hectares. The area of Tasmania is 6 833 000 hectares

Number of establishments growing fruit, Tasmania

Type	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Orchard fruit —			
Apples	181	166	175
Apricots	16	19	25
Cherries	20	23	34
Pears	48	44	45
Berry and small fruit —			
Currants	14	16	18
Raspberries	23	16	21
Strawberries	15	11	15
Grapes	26	23	37

Growing vegetables for human consumption is the most important cropping activity. It is concentrated along a predominantly coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 85 per cent of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

Crops, Tasmania, 1992-93

Crop	Area Production hectare			Yield per t
	'000ha	'000t	t	
Barley, for grain	12.3	35.3	2.9	
Oats, for grain	9.2	19.0	2.1	
Wheat, for grain	1.5	5.5	3.8	
Peas, field	0.5	1.3	2.7	
Cereals, for hay	2.0	9.8	5.0	
Cereals, for green feed or silage	7.2	—	—	
Crops, for green feed or silage (a)	8.5	—	—	
Orchard fruit	3.1	—	—	
Small fruit and grapes (b) —				
Blackcurrants	0.1	0.5	5.1	
Raspberries	..	0.1	3.2	
Grapes	0.3	1.1	3.8	
Vegetables for human consumption —				
Beans, french and runner	1.2	8.9	7.6	
Carrots	0.4	19.2	45.2	
Onions	1.2	59.3	50.4	
Peas, green (c)	6.0	27.7	4.7	
Potatoes	6.1	269.9	44.1	
Other	2.0	—	—	
Hops (d)	0.8	2.3	2.8	
Oil poppies	5.3	—	—	
Pasture, for hay	60.8	300.0	4.9	
Pasture, for seed	1.7	1.0	0.6	
Pasture, for green feed or silage	17.8	—	—	
Other	5.3	—	—	
Total	153.2	—	—	

(a) Includes vegetables for stock feed; excludes pastures harvested for green feed or silage. (b) Yield per bearing hectare. (c) Peas for processing; production is in terms of shelled weight. (d) Production expressed as dry weight.

Livestock numbers, Tasmania,
at 31 March ('000) (a),

Description	1992	1993
Bulls and bull calves for breeding		
Dairy breeds	2.0	2.3
Beef breeds	10.4	10.0
Cows and heifers for milk production		
Cows (in milk and dry)	97.7	105.8
Heifers and heifer calves	46.3	51.4
Cattle mainly for meat production		
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	198.4	210.1
Calves (under 1 year)	143.0	134.3
Other (1 year and over)	94.8	90.8
Total cattle and calves	592.7	604.7
Sheep —		
Rams	42.3	41.3
Breeding ewes	1 744.7	1 710.4
Other ewes	232.3	220.9
Wethers	1 335.1	1 262.4
Lambs and hoggets	940.3	1 028.6
Total sheep	4 294.8	4 263.6
Pigs —		
Boars	0.4	0.4
Breeding sows	5.5	5.8
Other pigs (including suckers, weaners etc.)	34.1	37.7
Total pigs	40.0	43.9

(a) Sheep numbers decreased markedly as a result of the collapse of the Wool Floor Price Scheme.

Wool production and value, Tasmania

Year	Shorn wool (including crutchings)	Other wool (a)	Total wool	Average auction	
				Gross value (b)	price per kg (c)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$m	cents
1987-88	21 152	2 367	23 519	162.4	777
1988-89	20 634	1 681	22 315	154.7	756
1989-90	25 448	1 963	27 411	161.9	654
1990-91	21 970	1 757	23 727	116.7	536
1991-92	18 293	1 639	19 932	78.7	435
1992-93	17 879	1 388	19 267	62.7	348

(a) Fellmangled wool and wool exported on skins. (b) Value of shorn wool and other wool combined. (c) Greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions

Sheep shearing and average fleece yields, Tasmania

Season	No. shorn		Shorn wool		Av. yield	
					Per	
	Sheep	Lambs	(a)	Lambs	sheep	(a) lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
1987-88	4 311	950	18 090	1 227	4.2	1.3
1988-89	4 268	871	17 591	1 147	4.1	1.3
1989-90	4 552	988	20 142	1 266	4.4	1.3
1990-91	4 640	761	19 421	,972	4.2	1.3
1991-92	4 122	573	16 795	784	4.1	1.4
1992-93	3 917	594	16 793	797	4.3	1.3

(a) Includes crutchings

Production of meat (carcass weight), Tasmania (tonnes)

Year	Beef and veal		Lamb	Pig- meat (a)	Total
	Mutton				
1987-88	41 270	11 645	10 213	5 974	69 102
1988-89	38 261	8 069	9 522	5 810	61 662
1989-90	47 560	10 254	9 576	5 320	72 710
1990-91	44 282	8 455	9 117	4 795	66 649
1991-92	45 931	8 355	8 070	5 168	67 524
1992-93	45 616	8 949	7 456	5 749	67 770

(a) Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

Year	Dairy cows at 31 March (in milk and dry)	Whole milk		Factory production of dairy products (a)	
		intake by factories	million litres	Butter (b)	Cheese
		'000	tonnes		tonnes
1986-87	93.5	352	5 839	17 183	
1987-88	90.2	306	3 885	16 255	
1988-89	90.4	334	4 276	18 621	
1989-90	91.5	345	5 051	18 172	
1990-91	95.5	363	5 381	19 413	
1991-92	97.7	372	5 589	20 022	
1992-93	105.8	362	6 287	20 043	

(a) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (b) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil

Bee farming, Tasmania

Year	Number of apiaries no.	Number of hives '000	<i>Honey produced</i>	
			Quantity tonnes	Av. per productive hive kg
1990-91	12	11.6	972	97.8
1991-92	14	11.0	1 211	127.6
1992-93	17	12.2	732	72.6

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Commodities: Gross and local values of agriculture refer to recorded production only; i.e., production by establishments outside the scope of the Agricultural Census is excluded (see page 68).

Gross Value of Production: is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price(s) realised in the market place. (Exports are valued at f.o.b. Tasmanian ports.)

Local Value of Production: is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced.

Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania (a) (b) (\$m)

Item	1990-91	1991-92
Sales of crops	131.4	161.5
Sales of livestock	123.7	111.6
Sales of livestock products	189.6	166.9
Turnover	484.7	481.7
Purchases & selected expenses	270.8	274.4
Value added (c)	184.3	210.6
Cash operating surplus	80.8	69.2
Total net capital expenditure	37.2	28.6
Total value of selected assets	2 611.4	2 498.1
Gross indebtedness	404.0	473.7
Net worth	2 207.3	2 024.4

(a) See the ABS publication *Agricultural Industries: Financial Statistics (7507.0)* for information on sampling errors & definitions. (b) The statistics in this table are based on a sample of all farm businesses classified to subdivision 01, Agriculture, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). (c) Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

**Value of agricultural production,
Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Crops (a) --			
Gross	209.1	227.4	245.4
Local	192.8	204.0	220.0
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals --			
Gross	125.2	125.7	136.0
Local	116.7	117.0	125.9
Livestock products --			
Gross	214.9	180.4	187.3
Local	202.9	170.2	177.6
Total, agriculture --			
Gross	549.3	533.5	568.7
Local	512.4	491.2	523.5

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

The total gross Value of Agricultural Production (VACP) in Tasmania increased by nearly seven per cent from \$533.5m recorded in 1991-92 to \$568.7m in 1992-93, after having fallen by 14 per cent between 1989-90 and 1991-92. The northern and north-western areas of Tasmania continued to account for three-quarters of the total value of agricultural production in 1992-93.

There was an eight per cent increase in the value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals from \$125.7m in 1991-92 to \$136m in 1992-93, with the value of sheep and lambs slaughtered rising by 50 per cent to \$13.4m over the same period.

Between 1991-92 and 1992-93 the value of livestock products increased by four per cent to \$187.3m. While the value of wool fell by 20 per cent to \$62.7m, the value of whole milk production increased by 26 per cent to \$116m.

The value of vegetables harvested in 1992-93 was \$106.7m, two per cent more than in 1991-92. There was a 20 per cent decrease in the value of onion production between 1991-92 and 1992-93, whilst potato production increased by four per cent to \$53.7m over the same period. Potatoes and onions made up 67 per cent of the total value of vegetable production. In 1992-93 the value of fruit production (mainly apples) was \$45.8m, 12 per cent more than in 1991-92.

**Gross value of production: livestock
slaughterings and other disposals,
Tasmania (a) (\$m)**

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Cattle & calves	90.1	88.0	91.9
Sheep & lambs	8.1	8.9	13.4
Other (b)	27.1	28.8	30.6
Total	125.2	125.7	136.0

(a) Includes the net export of live animals (b) Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

Gross value of crops, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

Crop	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Barley, for grain	4.9	5.1	5.6
Oats, for grain	2.8	2.5	2.5
Wheat, for grain	0.4	0.6	0.9
Apples	23.3	36.9	41.0
Pears	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other orchard fruit	0.9	0.7	1.1
Currants	0.5	0.5	0.5
Raspberries	0.3	0.5	0.4
Grapes	1.1	0.9	1.6
Beans, french & runner	3.2	3.3	3.2
Peas, green	9.9	8.9	8.6
Potatoes	50.8	51.8	53.7
Carrots	3.1	4.2	4.0
Onions	19.8	22.1	17.8
Other vegetables for human consumption	13.8	13.9	19.5
Hay ..	27.5	28.2	32.0
Pasture seed	0.8	0.8	1.3
Other crops	45.2	46.0	51.4
Total	209.1	227.4	245.4

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

**Gross value of production:
livestock products, Tasmania (\$m)**

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Wool (a)	116.7	78.7	62.7
Whole milk	88.4	91.8	116.0
Eggs	8.1	7.9	7.4
Honey & beeswax	1.8	2.1	1.2
Total	214.9	180.5	187.3

(a) Shorn (including crutchings), fettled and exported
on skins.

fishing

Tasmania's commercial fishing industry has seen dramatic growth in diversity in recent years as traditional fish species become scarce and more expensive. This has seen the advent of aquaculture as a major component of Tasmania's fishing industry; many believe fish culture is a way of assuring a better future by creating and maintaining your own resource.

Research and development form an integral part of effectively managing Tasmania's fisheries. A lack of research can lead to poor understanding, inadequate management and exploitation of Tasmania's fish resource. Research programs into Orange Roughy, Southern Rock Lobster, scallops and Jack Mackerel have resulted in changes to management policies by the Division of Sea Fisheries in order to halt the depletion of Tasmania's fish stocks.

For the 1992-93 season total fish production was provisionally estimated to be 38 078 tonnes, valued at \$158.9m.

Value of fishing industry, Tasmania, 1992-93 p

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
	t	(\$m)
Wild fisheries ..		
Abalone	2 100	52.0
Rock lobster	1 820	33.7
Shark	1 800	6.3
Other species	25 750	7.7
Total	31 470	99.7
Aquaculture ..		
Salmon	3 400	40.8
Trout	600	5.5
Oysters and mussels	2 608	12.2
Other	-	0.7
Total	6 608	59.2
Total (all species)	38 078	158.9

(Source: ABARE)

forestry

The economic benefits to Tasmania of forestry activities are significant. Forest-based industries are the State's second largest income earner, generating \$968m in 1991-92 (CREA, University of Tasmania). This figure is less than the \$1630m generated in 1990-91, but it is expected to increase steadily as the wood supply from America and other sources declines. New market opportunities in the Asia Pacific Region are also being developed. Pulp and paper products form the largest single product group, generating around 40 per cent of export earnings.

Employment is another area where forestry makes a significant contribution. Some 20 000, or one in seven, Tasmanian workers are directly or indirectly employed in Tasmania's forest industries. This makes them the State's third largest employer group.

Tasmania produces timbers of softwoods and native hardwoods. Native hardwood timbers are derived mainly from native forests, while softwoods are a plantation resource, mostly comprising Radiata Pine.

Native trees which are harvested include eucalypts (such as Stringybark, Swamp Gum, White Gum and Gum-topped Stringybark), Blackwood, Myrtle Beech, Sassafras, Leatherwood and the valuable but slow-growing Huon Pine and King William Pine.

Tasmania's land area is roughly divided into the following vegetation categories:

- 48 per cent is native forest;
- 2 per cent contains hardwood and softwood plantations;
- 33 per cent is non-forest, including woodland, lakes, scrub; and
- 17 per cent is pasture, crops, rough grazing and urban settlement.

**Forest management (at 30 June 1993)
('000 hectares)**

Forest type	<i>Crown land</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>National State parks & forest reserves</i>			<i>Private Other</i>		
	<i>land</i>					
Eucalypt forest						
High quality	340	56	12	60	468	
Low quality	707	291	135	768	1 901	
Rain forest	195	191	150	30	565	
Total	1 242	538	297	858	2 934	
Available for wood production	n.a.	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	
Other uses	n.a.	538	297	n.a.	n.a.	
Plantation (a)	..	..	..	..	..
Hardwood	9	..	..	39	48	
Softwood	48	..	..	27	76	

(a) Included in above total.

(Source: Forestry Commission)

**Average rate of royalty paid
to the Crown (\$ per m³ or tonne)**

Log category	1988-	1989-	1990-	1991-	1992-
	89	90	91	92	93
Sawlogs (a)	14.76	17.60	19.81	19.81	21.18
Pulpwood (b)	12.86	12.01	10.81	10.81	10.96

(a) Per m³ (b) Per tonne

(Source: Forestry Commission)

**Sawmills and plywood mills: logs
delivered and production of sawn,
peeled and sliced timber ('000 m³)**

Year	<i>Logs delivered</i>			<i>Timber produced</i>		
	<i>Hard- woods</i>	<i>Soft- woods</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Hard- woods</i>	<i>Soft- woods</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	616.6	305.1	921.8	222.0	121.9	343.8
1989-90	640.7	308.0	948.7	222.1	114.9	337.1
1990-91	495.2	269.8	765.0	183.3	114.0	297.3
1991-92	479.0	326.6	805.6	166.5	130.6	297.1
1992-93	567.5	315.6	883.2	191.9	132.3	324.1

Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania (a)

Year Producing locations (no.)	Materials delivered (b)			Chipped & ground wood production ('000 tonnes green weight)
	Logs (c)	Sawmill offcuts		
	('000 m ³)			
1988-89	36	4 149	295	4 261
1989-90	35	3 619	287	3 799
1990-91	36	3 516	265	3 559
1991-92	33	3 173	284	3 356
1992-93	31	3 351	296	3 566

(a) Hardwoods and softwoods are used but separate details are not available. (b) Data reported by weight; converted using 0.95 m³ = 1 tonne. (c) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

TOTAL LOGS DELIVERED FOR SAWMILLING AND WOODCHIPPING, TASMANIA



energy

The 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$13.95 a week on household fuel and power (2.6 per cent of average weekly household income), and \$22.72 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (4.2 per cent of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$12.87 a week on household fuel and power and \$21.37 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives.

Estimates for Tasmanian households from the 1984 HES were \$10.91 (2.8 per cent) for household fuel and power and \$16.43 (4.2 per cent) for motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives.

Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Particulars</i>	1984	1988-89
Av. weekly household income	392.47	541.32
Household fuel & power —		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	8.81	12.10
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.13	0.19
Total electricity	8.94	12.28
Mains gas	0.09	0.08
Bottled gas	0.53	0.48
Total gas	0.62	0.56
Heating oil	0.48	0.52
Kerosene & paraffin	0.10	0.03
Wood (for fuel)	0.76	0.55
Fuels n.e.c.	n.a.	n.a.
Total other fuels	1.35	1.10
Total fuel & power	10.91	13.95
Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants & additives —		
Petrol	15.98	21.70
Diesel fuel	0.12	0.23
LPG & other gas fuels	n.a.	n.a.
Oils, lubricants & additives	0.32	0.74
Total	16.43	22.72

Tasmania's electricity requirements are provided by the Hydro-Electric Commission from a system based on 27 hydro power stations and supplemented by an oil-fired thermal station of 240 MW located at Bell Bay.

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, statistical summary

Year	Installed generating capacity (a)	Output (a)			Total consumption m kWh
		Units generated	Change over previous year	%	
			MW	GW.h	
1987-88	2 315	8 783	5.6	8 157.4	
1988-89	2 315	8 908	1.4	8 224.9	
1989-90	2 315	9 021	1.3	8 303.1	
1990-91	2 315	9 026	0.1	8 403.7	
1991-92	2 460	8 923	- 1.1	8 267.0	
1992-93	2 435	8 849	- 0.8	8 183.2	

(a) Excludes King and Flinders islands.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, Annual Report 1993.)

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, customers and sales (a)

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
Installation Numbers —		
Domestic	186 134	191 693
Public utilities	4 904	—
Industrial	18 756	6 107
Commercial	16 640	20 684
Miscellaneous	1 894	8
Rural	n.a.	12 418
Education	n.a.	889
Health	n.a.	884
Major industrial	20	19
Total	228 348	232 702
Sales (in million kWh) —		
Domestic	870.5	925.3
Industrial	595.2	560.9
Commercial	596.0	587.8
Bulk commercial	17.6	15.2
Major industrial	5 269.8	5 224.5
Other	917.9	869.5
Total	8 267.0	8 183.2

(a) Large variations in figures, and new categories from 1991-92 and 1992-93 are due to the use of Australian Standard Industrial Classifications.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, Annual Report 1993.)

trade

Tasmania's contribution to Australian exports is of a similar proportion to its population: around three per cent. In 1992-93 Tasmania exported \$1521m worth of goods or 2.5 per cent of the Australian total of \$60 777m. While estimates for imports into Tasmania are not as reliable as export estimates, the available figures indicate that Tasmania imported approximately one per cent of the Australian total.

Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	49 624	54 573
Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	12 097	17 912
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	123 823	136 421
Iron and steel	58 204	65 163
Meat and meat preparations	57 249	66 539
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	216 916	207 801
Non-ferrous metals	382 002	437 176
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	16 838	23 049
Power generating machinery and equipment	8 790	8 740
Raw hides and skins	10 295	10 069
Road vehicles	29 197	22 306
Textile fibres and waste	60 361	47 443
Textile yarns and fabrics	18 297	15 734
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	50 587	65 867
Vegetables and fruit	52 474	47 885

Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Chemicals (inorganic)	9 772	15 025
Coal, coke and briquettes	5 786	3 156
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	11 254	12 365
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	8 571	10 161
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	5 981	9 101
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	19 367	10 644
Machinery specialised for particular industries	41 359	31 841
Non-ferrous metals	7 207	7 698
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	10 159	3 522
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.c.	5 787	4 263
Pulp and waste paper	29 391	32 715
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	11 934	9 846
Power generating machinery and equipment	15 667	16 956
Road vehicles	21 065	23 271
Textile yarns and fabrics	13 374	16 080

Tasmania's major trading partners, imports ('000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Canada	26 595	23 455
China	5 114	4 606
France	12 856	14 116
Germany	26 174	22 804
Hong Kong	1 338	1 085
India	1 841	3 124
Indonesia	1 113	2 651
Italy	6 657	5 577
Japan	48 504	35 944
Korea, Republic of	1 921	52 662
Malaysia	1 024	1 282
New Zealand	18 191	22 067
Philippines	1 437	1 711
Taiwan	4 216	3 287
Thailand	1 596	3 150
United Kingdom	17 601	26 059
United States of America	58 881	57 199

**Tasmania's major trading partners,
exports ('000)**

Country	1991-92	1992-93
Canada	28 791	28 805
China	13 416	9 061
France	10 739	9 026
Germany	32,832	33 900
Hong Kong	59 547	78 708
India	7 235	21 735
Indonesia	81 994	180 070
Italy	16 034	14 320
Japan	486 426	614 218
Korea, Republic of	29 418	33 863
Malaysia	65 199	113 406
New Zealand	34 542	40 636
Philippines	7 970	8 576
Taiwan	102 353	132 427
Thailand	38 196	74 650
United Kingdom	90 167	63 944
United States of America	180 755	187 291

transport

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1993 (12 497) were 0.5 per cent more than 1992 (12 436) and 4.4 per cent more than in 1991 (11 967).

New motor vehicles registered (a), Tasmania

<i>Year ended 31 Dec.</i>	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles (b)</i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	10 167	3 175	426	13 768
1990	11 234	3 165	477	14 876
1991	9 572	2 394	394	12 360
1992	9 881	2 555	371	12 807
1993	10 019	2 478	440	12 937

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses

Vehicles on register at 30 June (a) and motor vehicle taxation receipts, Tasmania

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles (b)</i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Motor vehicle taxation (c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	\$m
1988	209.4	62.7	6.0	47
1989	213.5	64.7	6.2	51
1990	220.4	67.5	6.4	54
1991	221.9	70.1	6.2	57
1992	227.9	76.8	6.3	60
1993	231.8	72.4	6.6	67

(a) includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses. (c) Year ended 30 June: includes motor tax, registration fees, licences & stamp duties.

Makes of new motor vehicles registered (a), Tasmania

Make	1992		1993	
	Cars & wagons	Total motor vehicles	Cars & wagons	Total motor vehicles
Audi	14	14	15	15
BMW	73	73	90	90
Daihatsu	225	233	417	424
Ford	1 858	2 138	1 908	2 192
Hino	—	11	—	17
Holden	2 027	2 297	2 264	2 525
Honda	135	135	187	187
Hyundai	152	160	361	375
International	—	5	—	15
Isuzu	—	68	—	85
Land Rover	17	19	57	68
Mack *	14	14	—	9
Mazda	366	517	304	436
Mercedes-Benz	36	38	29	33
Mitsubishi	1 527	2 010	1 711	2 200
Nissan	881	1 149	737	938
Saab	31	31	46	46
Scania	—	23	—	28
Subaru	365	410	298	348
Suzuki	61	69	48	56
Toyota	2 047	2 894	2 877	3 875
Volvo	27	47	34	63
Other	23	81	61	104
Total	9 881	12 436	11 444	14 129

(a) Excludes motorcycles.

Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Tasmania

Accidents involving year casualties	Casualties		Casualty rate (a)	
	Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1989	1 482	1 79	1 2 007	2.8
1990	1 387	71	1 883	2.4
1991	1 297	77	1 788	2.4
1992	1 234	74	1 712	2.4
1993	1 186	57	1 688	1.8

(a) Per 10 000 motor vehicles registered. Road traffic accident statistics are compiled from police traffic reports. They are restricted to those road traffic accidents involving persons who require medical/surgical treatment, or causing death.

Source. Works Tasmania.

Road traffic accidents, Tasmania

	1991	1992	1993
Fatal	62	59	46
Injury	1 231	1 175	1 140
Non Injury	3 737	3 554	n.a.
Total	5 034	4 788	n.a.
Road Users killed and injured —			
Fatal	77	74	57
Injuries	1 788	1 712	1 688
Total	1 865	1 786	1 745
Accidents involving alcohol --			
Fatal	20	17	16
Injury	135	114	88
Non Injury	288	275	n.a.
Total	443	406	n.a.

Source: Works Tasmania.

Domestic freight movements, principal airports, Tasmania (a) (tonnes)

Airport	1990-91 r	1991-92 r	1992-93
Hobart	3 609	4 331	6 142
Launceston	22 856	16 448	8 524
Devonport	17	19	23
Wynyard	56	40	42
Flinders Island	32	101	51
King Island	926	954	924

(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only.
Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items.
Source: Department of Transport and Communication.

Passenger movements, principal airports, Tasmania (a) ('000)

Airport	1990-91 r	1991-92 r	1992-93
Hobart	575	674	697
Launceston	407	456	467
Devonport	185	144	113
Wynyard	78	70	84
Flinders Island	17	20	20
King Island	33	30	33

(a) See note (a) previous table.

Metropolitan Transport Trust services (a)

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92
Buses	no.	257	243
Route-kilometres	no.	506	524
Total distance travelled '000 km		9 321	10 592
Passengers	'000	12 118	11 958

(a) Total Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust Annual Report 1992-93.

communication

**Radio stations in operation, Tasmania,
at 31 December 1993**

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Call sign</i>
National	7RN, 7ZR, 7PB (Parlt Broadcasts)
	7ABC FM, 7JJ (Hobart)
	7NT (Launceston)
	7QN (a) (Queenstown)
	7FG (a) (Fingal Valley)
	7QN/T (Rosebery)
	7QN/T (Savage Rr/Waratah)
	7QN/T (Strahan)
	7QN/T (Queenstown/Zeehan)
	7SH (a) (St Helens)
	7ABC FM (North/Eastern Tas.)
Commercial	7HT, 7TTT, 7HHO (Hobart)
	7AD (Devonport)
	7BU (Burnie)
	7EX, 7LA (Launceston)
	7XS (Queenstown)
	7XS/T (Rosebery)
	7SD (Scottsdale)
	7THE, 7HFC (Hobart)
	7LTN, 7WAY (Launceston)
	7RGY (Geeveston)
Public	7DBS (Wynyard)

(a) Transmits, in the main, programs originating from 7NT

Newspapers, Tasmania (a)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Circulation (no.)</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>Sunday Tasmanian</i>	Sunday	53 691	Hobart
<i>The Mercury</i>	Mon-Sat	53 226	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Examiner</i>	Sunday	40 826	Launceston
<i>Southern Star</i>	Thursday	38 704	Hobart
<i>The Examiner</i>	Mon-Sat	38 337	Launceston
<i>The Advocate</i>	Daily	25 771	Burnie
<i>Launceston Week</i>	Thursday	21 555	Launceston
<i>The Huon News</i>	Thursday	3 078	Huonville

(a) Circulation figures relate to the survey period October 1992 to March 1993

(Source: Circulations Audit Board)

tourism

The number of rooms available in licensed hotels, motels etc. increased by 4.1 per cent from 5133 in the December quarter 1992 to 5342 in the December quarter 1993.

In the December quarter 1993 there were 771 holiday units available, an increase of 3.2 per cent on the December quarter 1992 figure.

Total caravan park capacity increased by 0.2 per cent to 6425 sites in the December quarter 1993.

Tourist accommodation establishments

<i>Period</i>	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels etc. (a)</i>
<i>Room nights ('000)</i>		
1992 — Total	602	293
1993 — Total	648	326
1993, quarter ended —		
March	201	105
June	144	72
September	128	58
December	176	90
<i>Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)</i>		
1992 — Total	45 363	17 957
1993 — Total	49 213	19 565
1993, quarter ended —		
March	15 535	6 532
June	10 811	4 361
September	9 500	3 377
December	13 366	5 294
<i>Occupancy Rate (per cent) (b)</i>		
1993, month —		
January	62.1	64.9
February	64.1	62.3
March	69.3	72.0
April	52.2	54.8
May	46.0	43.0
June	40.1	32.2
July	37.0	30.9
August	37.3	28.9
September	48.3	43.2
October	53.8	55.0
November	59.2	56.4
December	50.3	48.5

Tourist accommodation establishments

<i>Period</i>	<i>Holiday units</i>	<i>Caravan Parks (c)</i>
	<i>Unit nights ('000)</i>	<i>Site nights ('000)</i>
1992 — Total	134	584
1993 — Total	144	715
1993, quarter ended —		
March	48	224
June	31	164
September	28	149
December	38	178
<i>Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)</i>		
1992 — Total	8 870	6 131
1993 — Total	9 607	6 395
1993, quarter ended —		
March	3 471	2 499
June	1 992	1 311
September	1 694	996
December	2 450	1 589
<i>Occupancy Rate (per cent) (b) (c)</i>		
1993 — January	78.9	47.0
February	69.0	37.7
March	68.8	32.2
April	54.0	33.2
May	44.1	26.6
June	40.2	25.7
July	34.5	24.4
August	36.7	24.6
September	55.3	27.4
October	56.6	28.0
November	53.1	28.7
December	50.8	33.4

(a) Includes licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels and guest houses with private facilities. (b) The proportion of rooms, units, sites occupied to rooms, units, sites available. (c) From September quarter 1992, the treatment of occupancy for permanently reserved caravan park sites has been changed. Total site occupancy rates for caravan parks are not comparable.

Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>1993</i>
Visit friends and relatives	27.3
Touring/sightseeing	45.1
Business or employment	12.6
Convention/conference/seminar	6.9
Sporting event	2.5
Special event/festival	1.0
Other	4.6

(Source: The Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation.)

Passengers arriving in Tasmania

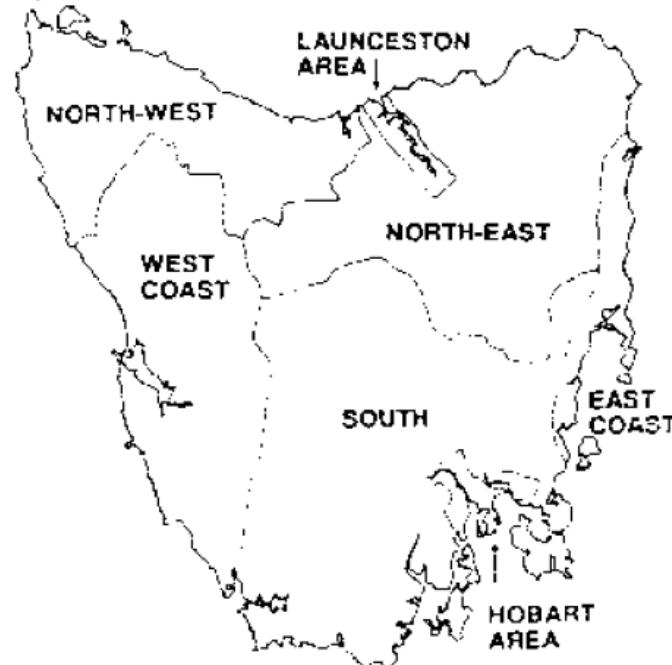
Period	By air		By sea	Total
	Interstate	International		
1986	524 342	10 136	95 139	629 617
1987	526 517	9 446	88 343	624 306
1988	571 344	8 625	101 572	681 541
1989	449 481	8 489	118 646	576 616
1990	555 631	8 629	120 004	684 264
1991	625 366	5 897	131 375	762 638
1992	652 092	4 428	114 969	771 489
1993	694 244	5 144	115 381	814 769

(Source: Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation.)

Nights spent in Tasmania by visitors (% Total visitor nights in each area)

Area	1991	1992	1993
East Coast	7.5	7.6	7.0
Hobart	37.5	36.7	38.3
Launceston	19.1	15.5	16.8
North-East	7.4	10.7	7.6
North-West	13.4	13.5	15.3
South	8.6	9.7	7.5
West Coast	6.3	6.1	7.3

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation.)



recreation

Figures produced from the ABS 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) show that the average weekly household expenditure on recreation represents \$48.95 or 11.51 per cent of Tasmanian household expenditure.

An estimate based on 1984 HES figures indicates that expenditure on sport and recreation in Tasmania was in the order of \$490m to \$590m.

In 1992-93 almost \$280 000 in grants was provided by the State Government to State and local organisations to upgrade facilities and to develop recreation projects.

Registered participants in major sports

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Athletics	3 223	3 368
Basketball	7 705	7 298
Bowling -- Tenpin	2 857	2 900
Golf — men	12 919	11 169
Lawn bowls — men	n.a.	4 979
Lawn bowls — women	3 096	2 997
Netball — women	6 634	5 565

(Source: Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)

Attendance at cultural activities (a)

<i>Venue/activity</i>	<i>Australia (%)</i>	<i>Tasmania (%)</i>
Library	36.7	40.7
Art gallery	23.9	27.9
Museum	30.0	36.8
Popular music concert	28.6	31.0
Dance performance	11.2	9.5
Musical theatre performance	20.1	14.4
Other theatre performance	17.8	17.0
Classical music concert	8.2	10.1

(a) Those who attended a venue/activity at least once in the 12 months ended June 1991

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 4114.0)

statistical summary, tasmania

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1993</i>
Pop. at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	5471 700
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.a.
Divorces	no.	152	426	n.a.
Schools —				
Govt	no.	332	283	237
Non-govt	no.	58	68	65
Students —				
Govt	no.	43 394	79 385	64 727
Non-govt	no.	8 330	14 623	21 034
University (a)	no.	670	4 253	11 618
State Govt Finance (b) —				
Revenue and grants	\$m	n.a.	138	2 084
Outlays	\$m	n.a.	204	2 238
Net borrowing	\$m	n.a.	9	47
Livestock —				
Cattle	'000	275	646	605
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	4 264
Pigs	'000	36	111	44
Production —				
Wool	t	7 692	21 861	19 270
Meat (carcass weight) (c)	t	24 134	63 564	57 770
Barley for grain	t	2 975	24 896	35 285
Oats for grain	t	10 499	8 272	18 825
Wheat for grain	t	3 440	9 531	2 448
Peas, blue	t	3 955	3 224	152
Potatoes	t	123 958	67 995	269 902
Hops	t	977	1 268	2 306
Apples	t	91 330	140 977	56 213
Overseas trade —				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	1 521 000
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	334 000
Motor vehicles on register (b)	'000	43.2	154.3	310.8

(a) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated to form the new University of Tasmania.

(b) At year ended 30 June.

(c) Excludes poultry.

tasmania - australia comparison

Item	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	Per cent (a)
Area	'000 sq km	7 682.3	68.3	0.9
Population (estimate)				
30 June 1993	'000	17 661.5	471.7	2.7
Crops, 1993				
Apples	'000 t	327.8	56.2	17.2
Beans, french	'000 t	32.0	8.9	27.9
Onions	'000 t	167.9	59.3	35.3
Peas, green (processing)	'000 t	35.5	27.7	78.1
Potatoes	'000 t	1 129.2	269.9	23.9
Livestock, 1993				
Sheep and lambs	'000	138 102	4 264	3.1
Cattle	'000	24 062	605	2.5
Pigs	'000	2 646	44	1.7
Gross value of agricultural production, 1992-93	\$m	21 959.9	559.4	2.5
Manufacturing establishments				
1991-92 —				
Persons employed (at 30 June)	'000	906.9	23.5	2.6
Turnover —				
Manufacturing establishments, 1991-92	\$m	168 019.9	3 923	2.3
Mining establishments, 1992-93	\$m	28 252.8	328.3	1.2
Banks —				
Average weekly deposits, June 1993	\$m	222 306	3 095	1.4
Retail sales, 1993 (b)	\$m	96 453.6	2 479.8	2.6
Dwellings completed, 1992-93	'000	156.3	4.1	2.6
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1993	'000	635.8	4.5	0.7
Births, 1992 (c)	no.	264 151	6 987	2.6
Deaths, 1992 (c)	no.	123 660	3 739	3.0
Marriages, 1992	no.	114 752	3 081	2.7
Divorces, 1992	no.	45 665	1 365	3.0
Infant mortality, 1992 (c)	rate (d)	7.0	6.6	

(a) Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total. (b) Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies. (c) Based on State of usual residence. (d) Per 1000 live births.

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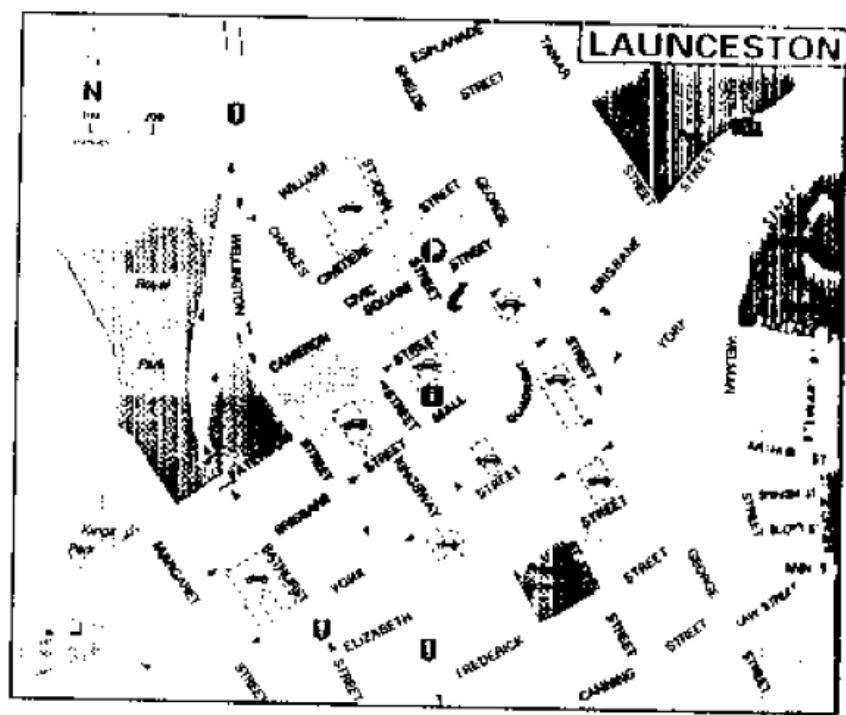
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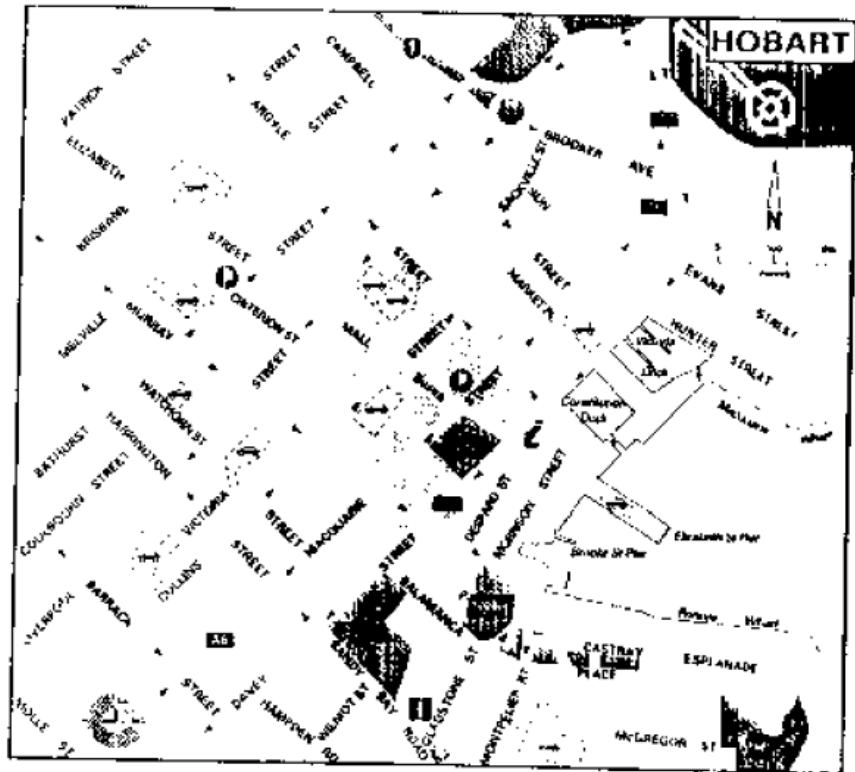
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LAUNCESTON



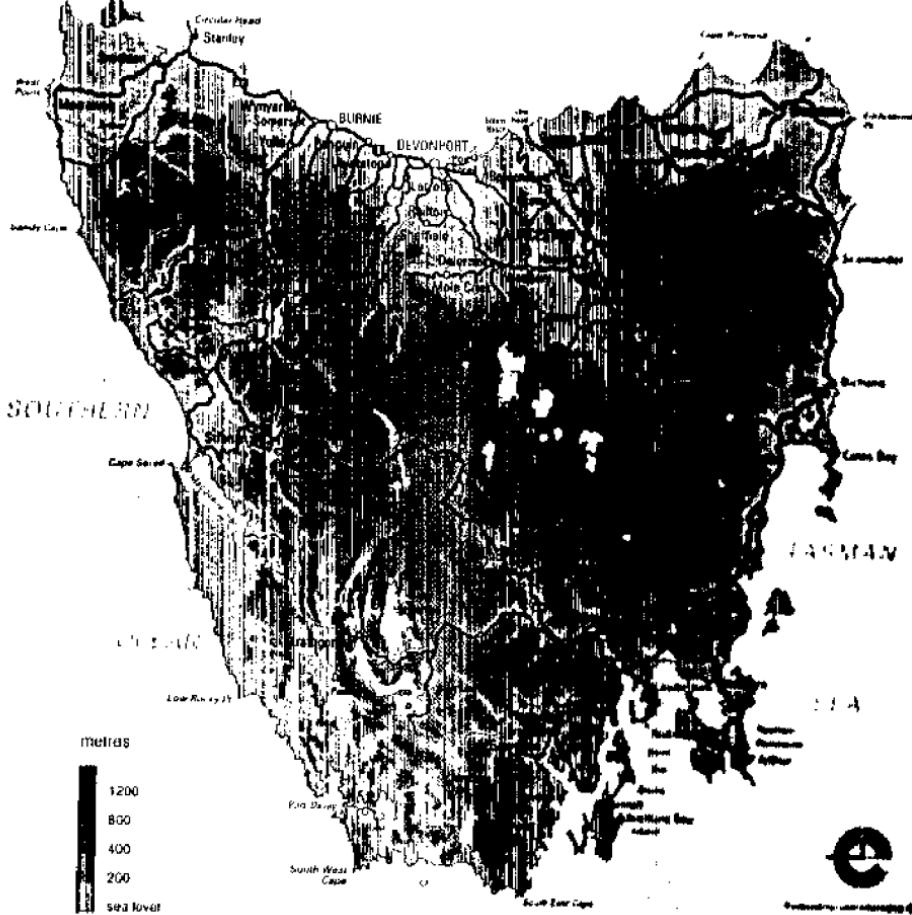
HOBART



TASMANIA

0 10 20 30 40 50 km

EAST



Recommended retail
price: \$8.50



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